



The China Mail.

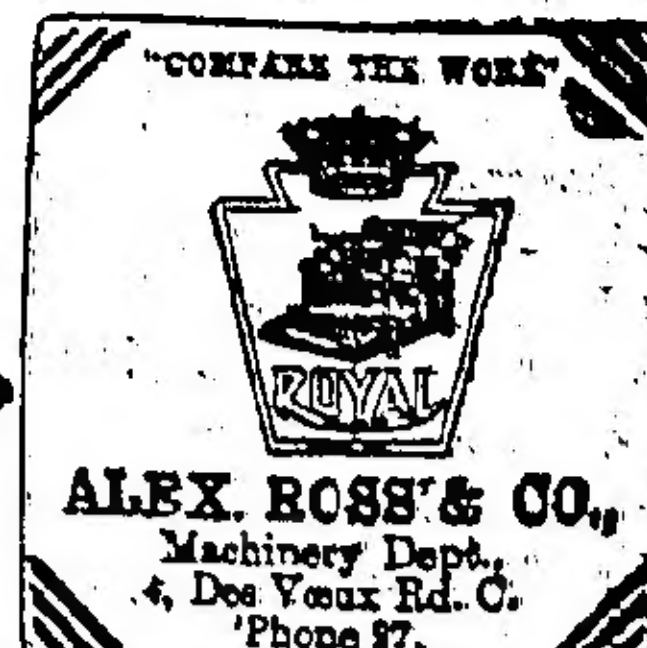
ESTABLISHED 1845

December 13, 1919, Temperature 60.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 75.

December 13, 1918, Temperature 66.



No. 17,825.

六拜禮

號三十月二十年九十一百九千一

HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1919.

日二十月十年九十一百九千一

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS,
HOK UN-KOWLOON.
Marine and Land Engineers, Boilermakers,
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.
HARBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".
SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Telephones:—Works K.21; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.120;
Works Sept. K.410.
TELEGRAMS:—"SEYBOURNE."

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).
M. Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. 482.
Agents in South China for—
HUDSON, ESSEX, OVERLAND and DODGE BROTHERS CARS.
Just arrived. Models of the Essex car. First in the Colony.
On view Thursday, December 4.
Now On order, the latest models of Hudson, Dodge Brothers and
Overland Cars. Enquiries Solicited.

CRUICKSHANK'S COUGH BALSAM

For Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Diseases
of the Chest and Lungs.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

MARTIN'S REMEDY

For Influenza, Cold in the head.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
TEL. 16.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS

in Beautiful Designs.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

FANCY HANDKERCHIEFS

TIE SETS & DRESSING SETS

Packed in Fancy Boxes.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.

TEL. 1355.



DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 634.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MEXICO AND THE U.S.A.

Mexico City, December 6th.
The American Consul, Mr. Jenkins, who was arrested by the Carranza Government after he had been released by the bandits on payment by his relatives of \$26,000, has been released.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.
Mr. Robert Lansing appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in connection with the Mexican crisis. The Committee appointed a sub-committee to interview President Wilson on the subject, meanwhile postponing action on Senator Fall's resolution, which Mr. Lansing regards as premature.

Mr. Lansing is of opinion that a rupture will embarrass the protection of American life and property in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.
President Wilson, in a letter to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declares that he would be greatly concerned to see a resolution such as that of Senator Fall pass the Senate, as it might gravely confuse the guidance of foreign affairs.

WASHINGTON, December 5th.
President Wilson has reported to the Senate that 527 foreigners, excluding subjects of the U.S.A., have been killed in Mexico since General Diaz's overthrow. One-third of the victims were Chinese.

EL PASO, December 5th.
Mexican officials deny that General Villa has been captured.

WAR PRISONERS CONFERENCE.

London, December 5th.
Reuter is authorized to reaffirm that Mr. O'Grady has received very definite instructions to negotiate solely in regard to the exchange of prisoners.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

London, December 5th.
In the House of Commons at question time, in connection with the new Railway Committee, Sir Eric Geddes stated that apart from the present negotiations between the Government and the railwaymen, questions as regards wages and conditions of service would, during Governmental control of railways, be dealt with by a Central Board consisting of five Railway managers and five Trades Unionists, the latter comprising three representatives of the National Union of Railwaymen and two of the Locomotive Engineers' Society.
Failing agreement, the questions would be referred to the National Wages Board, consisting of four railway managers, four representatives of the workers, and four representatives of the users of the railway.
The Union concerned had agreed that strikes should not occur in this connection until a month after a question had been referred to the National Wages Board.
The present Railway Executive would probably be abolished in January 1920, whereupon an Advisory Committee would be established, comprising twelve general managers and four workers' representatives, to administer the railways under the Ministry of Transport.

THE SCAPA FLOW SINKINGS.

Berlin, December 5th.
The full text of Admiral von Trotha's letter—a portion of which was quoted by the British Admiralty in support of the statement that the German vessels in the Scapa Flow were carried out on explicit orders from Germany—has been officially published with an addendum declaring that the purpose of the communication was rather to admonish the crews, who were uneasy about their personal fate, to continue to hold out.
The addendum says:—"There is not a hint of forcibly solving the future fate of the ships. On the contrary, the entire letter is based on the idea that, in accordance with the intention of the German Admiralty, this question should be solved by way of negotiation."
The statement continues again that Admiral von Reuter was led to order the sinkings purely on the assumption that the Armistice had expired.

WAR ON TRUSTS IN AMERICA.

Washington, December 6th.
Five large Chicago meat-packing firms have been charged with violations of the Anti-Trust Law by the alleged purchase of the control of 31 corporations handling food and other supplies.

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.

Stockholm, December 6th.
Peace negotiations between Soviet Russia and the Baltic States have opened at Dorpat in Estonia.

The Russian delegation, M. Joffe and M. Krasin, attended with a considerable staff.

Dorpat, December 6th.
Peace conditions have been exchanged between Russia and Estonia.

It is understood that the Russian conditions include the recognition of the Soviet, a political amnesty, the resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations, the disarmament of foreign troops, unhindered commercial, traffic, and the use of Estonian ports.

The Bolsheviks hesitate to conclude an armistice and demand final peace.

COPENHAGEN, December 6th.
It is announced that Latvia's representatives at the Dorpat Conference will negotiate solely the exchange of hostages. They will not discuss peace.

COPENHAGEN, December 6th.
A Latvian communiqué reports that the Germans continue to retreat beyond the Murajewo-Shavili line, abandoning much material, including 60 locomotives, hundreds of wagons, 40 guns, aeroplanes, and wireless outfits.
The Latvians repulsed a Bolshevik attack in East Latvia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE NEW FRENCH CHAMBER.

Paris, December 6th.
Impressive scenes marked the opening of the new Chamber, owing to the first attendance of Alsace-Lorraine members since 1871. There was a thrilling moment when the representatives of the Liberated Provinces entered. A very brief silence was followed by a storm of cheers.
After their reception by the temporary Chairman, one of the newcomers movingly replied, expressing Alsace-Lorraine's gratitude to France.
M. Clemenceau followed, with an eloquent speech of welcome.

FOOD RIOTS IN VIENNA.

London, December 7th.
A message from Vienna states that food riots occurred there. Hundreds of shops were looted; a number of converts were entered and stripped of food.
The Police, gendarmes, and an Italian detachment, operating with machine-guns, restored order late at night. Similar outbreaks are feared elsewhere.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

WASHINGTON, December 7th.
The report of the Secretary for the Navy estimates that the actual cost of the Navy during the war was \$982,000,000. During the next fiscal year the Navy will require approximately \$873,000,000.
The recommendations include the enlargement of the Pacific Coast establishment to provide for the Pacific Fleet.

E.G. AND E.P.

London, December 5th.
The honour of the Knighthood of the Garter has been conferred on the Marquess of Londonderry and the Knighthood of Saint Patrick on Earl Desart.

EARL HAIG OF BEMERSYDE.

London, December 5th.
Subscriptions amounting to £24,000 are called for to present to Earl Haig the Bemersyde estates in Scotland as a personal gift from the people of the Empire.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL COURT.

London, December 5th.
The first members of the new permanent Industrial Court have been appointed. Sir Warran Gillies is President and Mr. F. H. M. McKelvey is Vice-President. The six members include two ladies, Mrs. Violet Markham and Mrs. Cecile Matheson.
The establishment of the Court marks the end of compulsory arbitration. It is the desire of the Government that trade disputes shall be settled as far as possible by negotiation between the employers and workers or their Associations, but it is hoped that recourse will be had to the Industrial Court before the stoppage of work.

SUGGESTED NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

London, December 5th.
Lord Robert Cecil, speaking at Liverpool, said he did not think that the suggested Alliance between Great Britain, France and America would be evitable. Such alliances broke down just when most wanted. If the United States did not join the League of Nations, we must go on with it.

EUROPE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Paris, December 5th.
L'intransigeant says that the Supreme Council is discussing immediate measures to alleviate the financial difficulties of all countries, including the annexed. It has been suggested that vast international credits are the sole remedy for the situation, especially in Austria, where help is badly needed. Urgent representations are being made to Washington.
It is also probable that the Council will accept the principle of the free exchange of goods between different countries.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

London, December 6th.
In the House of Commons, in the course of the debate on the Government of India Bill, Mr. G. Stewart asked what guarantee we had that India would not manipulate her tariffs against Britain.
Mr. Montagu asked: "What guarantee have we that Australia will not?"
Mr. Montagu declared that "nothing could do us so much harm as the slightest suspicion that we wanted to alter the tariffs in India in the interests of British trade. The solidarity of the Empire rested upon Imperial goodwill, which had always been developed by mutual trust. He did not think this matter could be dealt with under this Bill."
The Government of India Bill passed its third reading unanimously.

THE ENABLING BILL.

London, December 5th.
In the House of Commons, the Enabling Bill passed its third reading.
A compromise substituting a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament for the Ecclesiastical Committee of the Privy Council be the body to which a Bill emanating from the National Assembly of the Church shall be referred.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Paris, December 6th.
The American Peace Delegation departs on December 6th. The Ambassador, Mr. Hugh Wallace, with curtailed authority, will be the sole American representative.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. W. WRIGHT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHARITY MATCHES.

One of the most important items on the agenda of the meeting of the Hongkong Football Association, which was held last evening at the Recreation Room, Victoria Barracks, was the presentation to Mr. F. W. Wright, who has for some years rendered sterling services to the cause of local football as referee and Hon. Secretary of the Association. The meeting was well attended. Mr. W. Nicholson, the President, being in the chair. Mr. Ralston spoke of the pleasure it gave them to see Mr. Nicholson in the chair and mentioned his interest in local football. He asked him to make the presentation to Mr. Wright.

In performing this duty, Mr. Nicholson made reference to football at the present day compared with that a few years ago, particularly in regard to the interest taken in it by the Chinese and Indians. Whereas in previous years a Chinese or Indian team was a novelty, to-day it was quite the usual thing and the masters of the various colleges had to be congratulated on the manner in which their pupils had responded to the encouragement given them to take up this healthy and manly game. He thought the Chinese of the Colony were beginning to realise that they had to thank football for the fine chests, legs and muscles they had developed and he thoroughly endorsed the opinion of Mr. Holyoak that one of these Chinese teams would give a very good account of itself in the old country. Another change was evidence by the tremendous crowds of Chinese who flocked to see a match, especially if a team of their nationals was opposing a European team. He thought he was safe in saying that at times there were as many as between 3,000 to 4,000 Chinese youths witnessing the matches and they were not there from idle curiosity. They followed every detail of the game and it was evident that many of them were footballers themselves. In his opinion football had come to stay and it was only a question of time when the Government would have to take such steps as might be necessary to provide extra accommodation for the ever growing needs of the Colony in that direction. Happy Valley was already too small. To prove that one need only try to play a game of golf there on a Saturday afternoon. A friend of his once scored a lovely goal on the Navy ground, fortunately without injury to the goalie or the spectators. They had been fortunate for many years past in the matter of refereeing—certainly during the last seven years when Mr. Wright had mainly been in charge of the game. The success of a match was either made or marred by a weak and vacillating man—one who did not make up his mind on the spot and having once made it up did not stick to it. They could never say that of Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright as they knew was on the eve of leaving them and he knew he was voicing the opinion of all present and of all the Clubs in the Colony when he said he carried away with him nothing but the very kindest thoughts and best wishes for his future welfare. During his residence here Mr. Wright had done much towards improving the standard of football and he asked him to accept from the Association a silver rose bowl as a token of appreciation and esteem.

In returning his thanks Mr. Wright expressed the opinion that the high standard of the football here was due to Mr. Eager, who was Secretary when he (Mr. Wright) came to the Colony. It was up to the Association to see that the interest in League football was maintained. He was sure Mr. Ralston, the new Secretary, would do his best in this direction. He thanked Mr. Nicholson for his kind words and the Association for the present which he would always treasure.
The other business of the meeting was to arrange for Charity Matches during the coming holidays and it was unanimously decided that an international match, England versus Scotland, be played on December 27 commencing at 4 p.m. with Mr. Crocker as referee. On the same day at 2 p.m. a Junior Division match, Civilians versus Services, is to be played. The proceeds of both matches will be in aid of the Fund for the War Devastated Regions of France.

The following committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements: Messrs. W. Nicholson, J. Wilson, J. McTavish, Master Gunner May, Messrs. Rasmussen and Warne with the Secretaries of the Clubs in the Junior Division.

BUSINESS NOTICES

PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR.

—STOCKED IN ALL WEIGHTS—

AT

SHAW'S

SILK AND WOOL, NATURAL WOOL

—WHITE LLAMA—

SELECTED SPECIALLY, AND THE BEST POSSIBLE VALUE OBTAINABLE

Chest Sizes - 33" - 46"

Waist Sizes - 32" - 46"

J. T. SHAW

—TEL. 692—

Specialist in Men's Wear.

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

1920

CALENDARS AND DATE BLOCKS

JUST ARRIVED

SELECTIONS OF CARDS, GIFT BOOKS, Etc.

FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

On Sale at

Messrs. BREWER & Co.,

Tel. 696. 23 Queen's Road Central.

TOILET BRUSHES.

We have recently received a full and varied assortment of the above including Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Nail Brushes, Military Cases, also Combs, Puff Boxes, Mirrors, Manicure requisites, etc., etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE PHARMACY, 22, Queen's Road Central, Tel. 345.

Christmas 1919.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

FRENCH FIRM. — ESTABLISHED 1860

SOMETHING FOR EVERY POCKET

Quality—Variety—Perfection.

THE FAR EAST BUILDING CO

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

DEALERS IN BUILDING MATERIALS AND ALL

SANITARY FITTINGS, ENAMEL & PORCELAIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTIONAL

WORK UNDERTAKEN.

OFFICE and SHOWROOM: 8 Beaconsfield Arcade,

Telephone 3082.

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL).

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER

15% DISCOUNT

on all orders from 15th to 31st DECEMBER.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

THE HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Oricklewood, London, N. W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong.

G. P. LAMMERT.AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions.

INTIMATIONS.**HONGKONG POLICE.**

THE HONGKONG POLICE VICTORY BALL will be held at the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 17th December, 1919. Dancing to commence at 9 P.M.

WM. HENDERSON, Sgt.,
Hon. Secretary.
Central Police Station.

Hongkong, November 24, 1919

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**

THE OFFICES of the above Company have this day been removed to No. 3, Queen's Buildings, (Chater Road).

Hongkong, December 8, 1919.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918) LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th September, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 15th December, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 20th December, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 5, 1919.

CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, St. George's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 29th day of December, 1919, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

1. "That the conditional agreement entered into by the Directors of the Company in the name and on behalf of the Company, with Messrs. Harrison and Crossfield Limited dated the 10th day of December, 1919, for the sale of the undertaking property and assets of the Company as existing on the 31st day of December, 1918, subject to its liabilities, for the sum of \$228,000 (Eight hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars) each which has been submitted to this meeting be and the same is hereby ratified and approved and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorized and directed to carry the same into effect with full power to assent to any modifications in the Agreement which they may think expedient and in the interests of the Company."

Copies of the above mentioned Agreement can be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, or at the Offices of Johnson, Stokes & Master, the Solicitors to the Company, at Prince's Building, 100 House Street, Victoria, at any time before the said meeting (except SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS) between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

And subject to the passing of the above Resolution to consider and, if thought fit, to pass as an Extraordinary Resolution the following:

2. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Ernest Alfred Montford Williams of the firm of Lowe Bingham and Matthews of Chartered Bank Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, at such remuneration as may be arranged between the said Harrison and Crossfield Limited and the Liquidator."

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting to be held at the above address at twelve o'clock noon on TUESDAY the 13th day of January 1920.

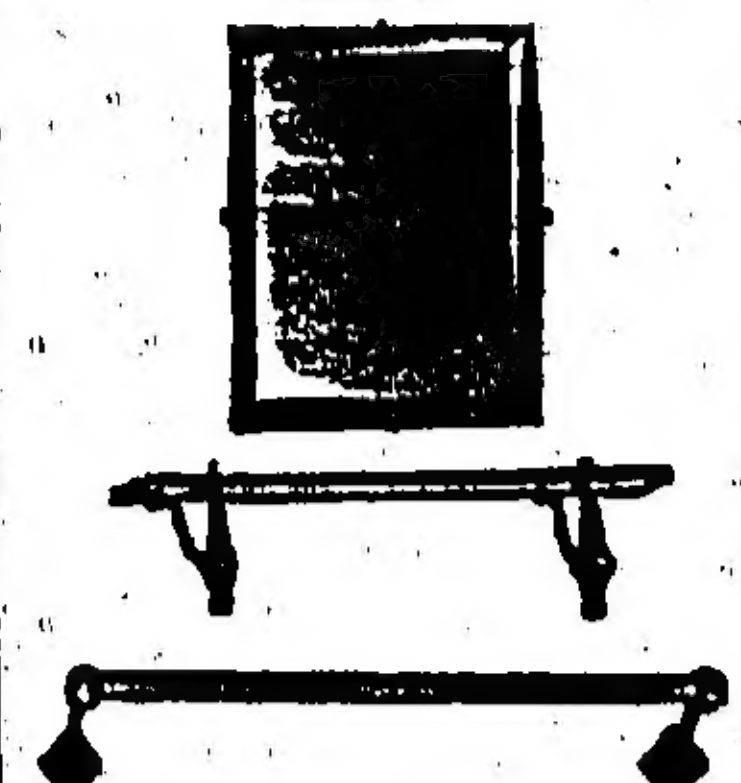
By Order of the Board.

(Sd) GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS

Nickelplated & White Ware
BATHROOM FIXTURES
New Stock Just Unpacked.



C. E. WARREN & Co., Ltd.
30 & 32, DES VERTS ROAD, C.

現代茶葉

JUST RECEIVED
from AUSTRALIA a large shipment of LACTOGEN, UNSWEETENED CONDENSED MILK, STERILIZED NATURAL MILK, MALTED MILK and SWEETENED COCOA and MILK, sold at very reasonable prices owing to the present high rate of Exchange, especially for Retailers.



SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1228 & 2220.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.**OWN HOUSE FED POULTRY.**

We are now able to supply our Customers with our fed poultry and to meet all demand.

Our present stock consists of specially selected Birds which are in prime condition and should give every satisfaction.

CHEAP SALE

OF
DOLLS
AT
50 PER CENT.
REDUCTION
FOR
3 WEEKS ONLY.
ASSORTMENT OF 300 DOLLS.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADE TO ORDER

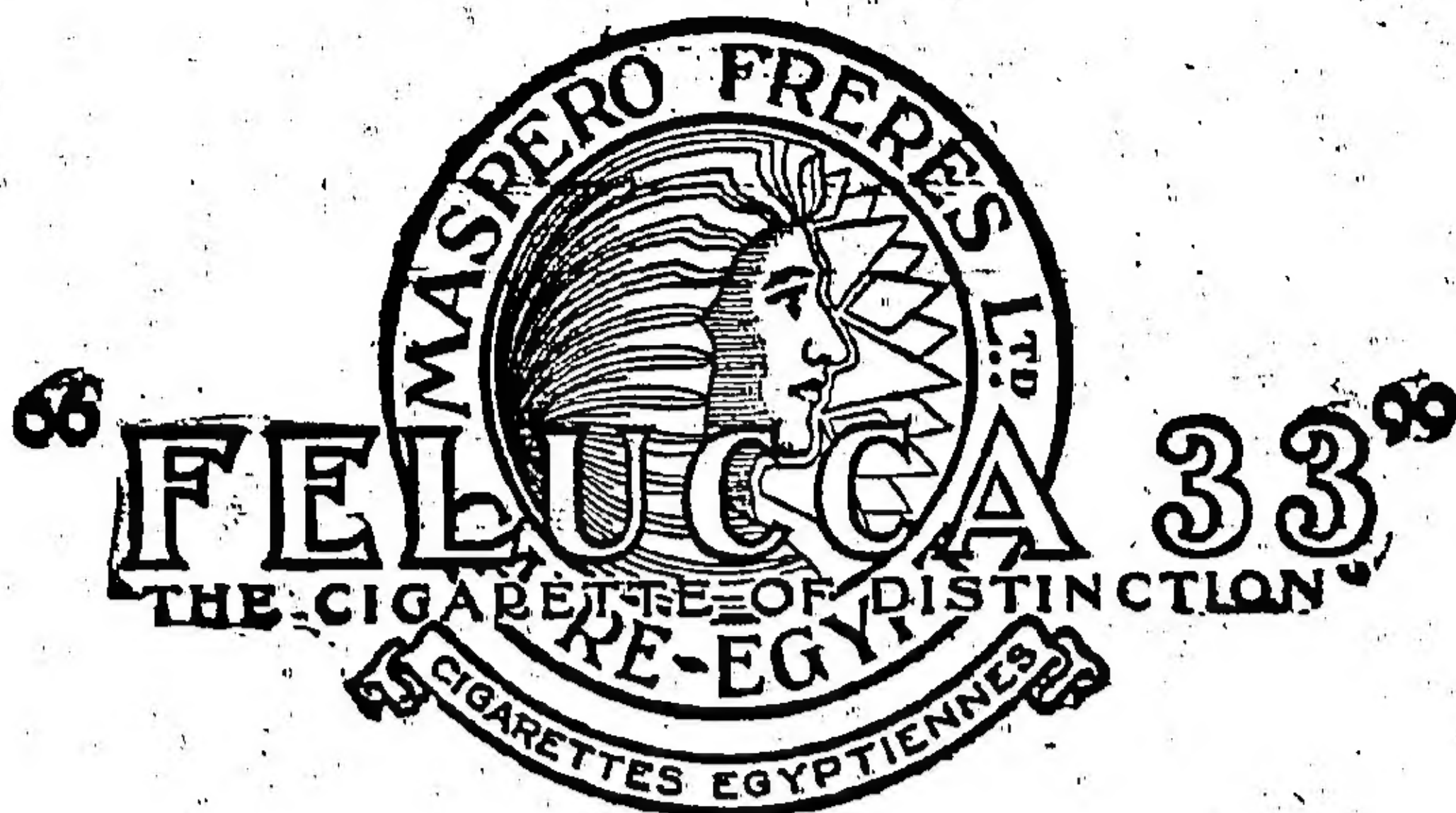
CHERRY & CO.,
FEDERAL STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,
Telephone No. 431.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 61, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
Sole Importers, 100, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.

Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE "KEY" INDUSTRIES EMBARGO.**TEST OF LEGALITY.**

The validity of restrictions on imports imposed by proclamation under the Customs Consolidation Act, 1878, is being tested in England.

Pyrogallic acid, imported to the order of a Manchester chemical manufacturer, has been seized by the Customs authorities, and the manufacturer has challenged the right of seizure. The case was mentioned in the Vacation Court.

It will be recalled that Sir John Simon informed the Government that he was going to challenge the whole system of import restriction by bringing with him on his return from a holiday in Spain goods the importation of which was forbidden. But the Prime Minister, in his declaration of policy on the adjournment, announced the withdrawal from September 1 of the embargo system, except as it affected "unstable key industries," and Sir John Simon's plan fell through.

The date of the seizure of the pyrogallic acid in the Manchester case is not given, but whether before or after September 1 is of little importance, since this chemical is scheduled under the unstable key industries prohibition, which forbids its importation. The Government have announced their intention of introducing legislation on the subject when Parliament reassembles next month.

The case in question came before Mr. Justice Greer in the Vacation Court when he granted an application by the plaintiff in the action of Brown v. Buckley for leave to serve notice of motion on the defendant.

Mr. R. A. Wright, K.C., with whom was Mr. Riley, said the question concerned was of importance not only to the plaintiff but to traders generally. The plaintiff carried on business in Manchester as a chemical manufacturer. He had imported a quantity of pyrogallic acid now lying at Manchester, where it was seized by the defendant, who is a collector of Customs. The plaintiff contended that the seizure was entirely unjustified by law, and was in fact an act of trespass. The defendant, added counsel, acted under a proclamation of the Government.

His Lordship: It is obviously a case where a decision is necessary.

Mr. Wright agreed. The point in dispute, counsel added, was quite simple. The defendant as a collector of Customs had acted under a proclamation prohibiting imports of particular goods except by licence of the Board of Trade. The proclamation purported to be made under a section of the Customs Consolidation Act 1878, dealing with arms, gunpowder, or any other goods named by proclamation or Order in

ENGLISH CHARACTER. A GERMAN READING.

In a further article on England and English thought the German Gazette describes the Celtic character as being typified by fancifulness, sprightliness, and musical talent, mixed with a certain amount of untrustworthiness and malice; the Anglo-Saxon as being stay-at-home and middle class; the Norman as conquering, pugnacious, aristocratic. Lloyd George, Asquith, and Churchill are named as typical representatives of three categories.

It may be said that the broad mass of the English people is Anglo-Saxon, its distinctive features are sobriety, integrity, tenacity, and love of freedom, all qualities whereon the main strength of the English national character is based. Such attributes as these have enabled the Englishman to win and to retain his numerous colonies, to keep his life from immorality and decay longer than most other white races, and finally to build up a state which other nations habitually regard—and for over 100 years have regarded—as the ideal product of the history and the quintessence of a people.

Germans will find here most important material for comparisons, for the qualities mentioned are Lower Saxon, and therefore German ones. Should we want to learn how glorious gifts should be guarded and cherished we have in the Anglo-Saxon type an example that will help us to find our true selves again, to find what are generally called the virtues of our ancestors—only a feeble copy of which existed in the superficial decades before the war, and exists in the insane materialism and inordinate love of pleasure at the present time.

Anyone who knows England of today, and is able to distinguish between the large cities and the country, will find in the former the same reckless, superficial standpoint of *Kultur*, the same spirit of "Jazz," as in the large cities of Germany and other Continental countries; but in the citizen class, which in England comprises the greater part of the so-called "proletariat," he will not notice anything approaching the degree of moral degeneracy which obtains among ourselves and other nations.—Times.

Council. The plaintiff submitted that the section of the Act was limited to arms, gunpowder, ammunition, and similar goods named in the Act and not to this kind of acid.

The Court granted the application as stated.

"WALLA WALLA" Motor Masts are built for your service.

PAN-ASIATIC MOVEMENT. A NEW LEAGUE.

PEKING, Dec. 4.

An interesting example of the exploitation of unrest in Asia and the ambition to create a Pan-Asiatic movement by the formation of a new monthly magazine entitled *Great Asia*, published at Mukden by Japanese, whose names are printed in the journal in Japanese and Chinese. The avowed object of the publication is "to endeavour to arouse the hundreds of millions of Asia to a sense of the wrongs and injustice they suffer in consequence of the oppression of the white races of Europe and America." Asiatics are admonished that "if they are to be saved from this thralldom it will not be as the result of the efforts of non-Asiatic people, but by the enthusiastic effort of the Yellow races to win their freedom." The October and November issues of *Great Asia* have reached Peking. For unmitigated scurrility of abuse of the British and American Nations they are unequalled by the most anti-foreign papers of Japan. Several articles, published in Chinese and Japanese are entirely false in statement, and maliciously evil in suggestion. The titles of a few indicated their nature: "Danger to Asia," "The future of India," "Aggressive policy of Great Britain," "Aggressive policy of the United States," "The preservation of China from extinction," "The future of Asiatic countries."

While the articles are printed in Chinese and Japanese the information concerning the proposed League is also set forth in Mongolian, Turki, and what is described as Tartar though Arabic characters are used. The League claims 5,800 members. The officers of the League are practically all Japanese, one of the four peers who are named as presidents being a Korean.

The magazine boasts of a head office at Mukden with branches at Dairen, Calcutta and Constantinople, and it asserts that branches will shortly be opened in Persia, Afghanistan and Siam. The magazine is issued only to members and is not registered for transmission by the Chinese Post Office.

There is no suspicion that Chinese are in any way connected with *Great Asia*.—Reuter.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from lockjaw or blood poisoning resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without inflammation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.**WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.****Hotel Mansions.**

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS, ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES, KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES, ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers, High Class English Jewellery.

TO MAKE A DAINTY MEAL.

Buy "ROOSTER BRAND" Macaroni, Vermicelli, Egg-Noodles, Pasta Stars and other kinds of Soup Stuffs from us. All our Pasta Products, made in a new, well-ventilated and modern style Factory, are pure, wholesome and of excellent quality. Obtainable from all our Agents everywhere. Samples and Price List will be given free of charge on application to our Head Office.



THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 67 & 68, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Tel. No. 2230.

BRANCH OFFICE: 430 & 431, Nanking Road, Shanghai, China.

HOTELS AND CAFES.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.****OPERATING:—**

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

(To be opened 1st January, 1920.)

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL**CENTRAL LOCATION**

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. A European Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service. Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL**KOWLOON.**

(Two minutes from Star Ferry.)

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application. Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Address: "PALACE." J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

108 HOUSE STREET.

"Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on Application to the Proprietors. Lunches meet Passenger Boats. Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

ALEXANDRA CAFE

20, Des Voeux Road Central. Next Hongkong Hotel.

Try our BREAD, made from the very best Flour and guaranteed to be the purest Bread in the Colony. DONT FORGET and order early our own made XMAS PUDDINGS and MINCE PIES.

Christening, Birthday & Wedding Cakes made to order.

Mrs. N. BABBAGE, Manageress.

BLUE BIRD ICE CREAM PARLOUR

AND CONFECTIONERS



CHOCOLATES
Fruit and Vanilla, Chocolate
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates
Harrison's Recipe and Bonbons
Caramels, "Milk" Chocolates
Candies, "Milk" Chocolates
American Chocolates, 50c per lb.
Superior Cream and Cocoa
Fruit and Vanilla, Chocolate
Candies, 10c per lb.

FRENCH LESSONS

TAN YUE, Dancer.
Singer.
Miss SIKY KING.
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.

G. MONTAGNON.
15, Morrison Hill Road.

Sole Agents: **H. RUTTONJEE & SON,**
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
12, Queen's Road, Central, HONG KONG, China

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE No. 1-929.

3 Bots.	St. Estephe Claret.
2 " "	Douro Port.
2 " "	Light Dry Sherry.
1 " "	Old Tawny Port.
1 " "	Brandy, Superior Pale.
1 " "	"E" Whisky.
1 " "	Spey Royal Whisky.

CASE No. 2-928.

1 Bot.	St. Marceux Champagne.
1 " "	St. Estephe Claret.
1 " "	Light Dry Sherry.
1 " "	Old Tawny Port.
1 " "	Brandy, Superior Pale.
1 " "	"E" Whisky.
1 " "	Spey Royal Whisky.
1 " "	Gia.
1 " "	Orange Brandy, M. B. R.

CASE No. 3-931.

1 Bot.	St. Marceux Champagne.
1 " "	Very Pale Dry Sherry.
1 " "	D. Port.
1 " "	Restrella Port.
1 " "	St. Julia Claret.
1 " "	"E" Brandy Brandy.
1 " "	Gia Dry.
1 " "	"E" Whisky.
1 " "	Dewars White Label Whisky.
1 " "	Spey Royal Whisky.
1 " "	Apricot Brandy M. B. R.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TEL. 616.


Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

GRAND XMAS BAZAAR.

NOW OPEN.

BRITISH MADE TOYS AND GAMES
IN GREAT VARIETY.Dolls, Soldiers, Tricycles, Motor Cars, Footballs,
Fur Animals, Yachts, Pingpong Sets, Dolls Trousseau,
Dolls Carriages, ABC and Picture Blocks.

AND

All Sorts of Games to select from.

BIRTH.

RAPP.—On December 11, at No. 9,
Babington Path, to Mr. and Mrs.
C. F. Rapp, a son (still-born).

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, 1919.

ADVERSARIA.

BOLSHIEVISM. Local people, whether they hold roubles or not, can now hear the horrid word pronounced or mispronounced without screaming. Young things whisper it and titter. Grown-up men have been heard to laugh right on top of it. Women sleep at nights, if we had really had a war on, of course, it would have been harder to overcome the frightfulness inherent in the word. We notice an editorial comment in our kindergarten contemporary which actually finds "encouragement" in the conference between Mr. O'Grady and Mr. Litvinoff. We do hope that the young fellow will not get into trouble with his directors for that. He ought, of course, to have howled at the outrage of a man with a respectable name like O'Grady being willing to talk, even about the weather, with such an unclean thing as a Litvinoff.

Instead of that, he mentions Mr. Litvinoff's statement that Russia has no intention to depart from the Soviet system, and adds this daring opinion: "If matters went no farther than that, surely it would be all right." Decidedly we are getting on, when such opinions can appear openly in Hongkong, without any cries of "crucify him."

Where, we wonder, did he find the "declared intention" of the Bolsheviks to spread disaffection throughout the ranks of workers the wide world over, to organize social revolutions, to utterly cast down the existing order of society and to construct a Utopian sort of world in which everything will be of a low mediocrity? Not from the Bolsheviks, that's certain. He must have got it from those who funk the Bolsheviks. These are fears, not facts. What they really feared (and would have been right to fear if there had been any fear of it) was a spreading of the savagery of the Russian civil war. That was an ignorant fear. We will discuss it presently.

At present let us take to pieces for examination that ungrammatical quotation: "The Bolshevik who may have declared his intention to spread

disaffection among the world's workers must have been a fool. It is like declaring an intention to fill the Atlantic with salt water. Disaffection cannot be spread where there is no ground for it. Disaffection was widespread before we ever heard of Bolshevism, and there was ground for it. There is still ground for it, and there is still disaffection. What chance would Russians have of organizing a social revolution" in any other country, say in England? No Englishman but would be repelled by the first advances. The rest, with its split infinitive and twaddle about Utopians casting down something that doesn't exist to a low mediocrity that does, we needn't waste time on.

We have pointed out again and again that any outages in the Russian civil war would be due more to Russianism than to Bolshevism. They are still, for the most part, ignorant, superstitious savages. Our people are educated; they are not. Their Soviet system is their attempt to better their own social conditions, and we had no right not even the right of self preservation (as to meddling with them, once we were satisfied they were not in league with our enemies. Any British movement would always be quite different from the Russian. Bloodshed was probably necessary in Russia, as the only possible way. It isn't necessary at home any more, because we have none that need killing, and because our people have advanced beyond the desire to kill. By mere force of public opinion revolution and evolution proceed with us, and our bad men are destroyed by nothing more deadly than laughter and votes. To give fear of Bolshevism violence as an excuse for violence towards the Bolsheviks is as absurd as it would be to attack the cat lest it teach the goldfish to kill the canary.

Only a fool would say that this line of argument commits us to belief in Bolshevism, or to the Soviet system, as good. We don't. For a start, we share some of the ignorance of the outside world as to what it really is. Commonsense tells us what it is not—namely, the boggle that some journalistic idiots, inspired by other idiots, have painted it. At present we regard it as something not really necessary to know. It is not, or should not be, any business of ours. If it succeeds, and establishes a better government than we've got or can get, then we will look into it. At present it looks to us very like the Jacobin revolution of 1792-1794, except that it seems to be a more genuinely popular movement. Both Jacobins and Bolsheviks were too domineering for our taste, but the Jacobin tyranny did destroy feudalism, and cleared the way for French freedom. But the Jacobins did not have the rest

of the world (bar America) butting in "to gain some private ends."

Have we a definite political creed? A constructive policy? Of course not. We don't know any Socialist or Liberal or other programme that we could endorse wholeheartedly. We have and hold principles that are thoroughly British and respectable. They make us Conservative one day, Radical another. When those principles are observed and remembered by our statesmen, we are Conservative. Good. Let well alone. When they are departed from, we are Radical. "Turn the rascals out." Not that we have any particular friends to turn in, but merely that rascals should be ousted, no matter what happens afterwards. We believe in the Parliamentary system, and hope yet to see it representative. We hope to see it maintain control—not on its present Party Conspiracy lines, of course. We want the good old Constitution that our forefathers made, but purified and as they intended it to be. To get that we need some sort of revolution, if only in public opinion. The truth is that we want a Public Opinion, in place of parrot cries. But all that is very dry and very useless. One thing at a time. To make the people think, we have first (locally) to establish the right to freedom of thought.

We have two enemies here. Thoughtless parrots who talk as such, and a small gang of men who know exactly what they want and don't want, and are not too scrupulous what they do to get their way. Of these, the most dangerous are the parrots.

How far should official statements (when we get them) be taken as gospel? The first official statement that we had in this matter was to the effect that official statements were not permitted. Since then permission must have been given, for after publishing a lot of unofficial statements, we had an official statement from the C.S.P. yesterday to the effect that some of them were inaccurate. It also included an official statement of the official position. Our present purpose is to compare the official statements of C.S.P. and A.C.S.P. Here they are in parallel columns—that is to say, their spirit in condensed verbiage.

A.C.S.P. Said the agitation of the police for more pay was not more pay, and being re-considered that whatever it was, it was now in the hands of the Mail's story was "all nonsense."

C.S.P. Said it wasn't an agitation for more pay, but a demand for more pay, and that whatever it was, it was now in the hands of the Mail's story was "all nonsense."

Observe, please, the discrepancies. The plain story of the C.S.P. is that the Government has considered the men's case, has decided it, and is adamant and standing fast to its decision. The "all nonsense" touch speaks for itself. We needn't rub it in. The C.S.P. is more sensible in the use of the word "inaccurate." Need we point out that if we could have had the official announcement when we asked for it, we might have avoided inaccuracy? His statement includes the plain suggestion that it is inaccurate to refer to the police agitation as a question of pay. That is not ingenious. The real trouble is that they want more pay than they are getting. The fact that in so doing they are asking for something that was promised them does not alter the fact that it is a wage question. At the risk of repeating more "nonsense," we say that the police pay is far too small; and have no hesitation in saying that as things are the men should be induced to remain, by meeting them in this matter. Another thing we feel obliged to say; and if it is nonsense, we cannot help it. It is this. Why do we have a Governor and an expensive executive if trumpery business like a policeman's wage has to be submitted to London for decision?

A book is an adventure. When it proves to be a book like Chesterton's "Ball and Cross" it is a remarkable adventure. We wonder how many men who have read it have understood it. It is a marvellous parable, easily intelligible, if you have the key. The lines of cleverly juggled words do not expound the parable. They bewilder even while they entertain. Nor is edification to be got by reading between the lines, as they say. The book should be read at a sitting (it occupied six hours last night) and the picture comes as a cumulative effect. There is a devout Catholic and an equally devout atheist in it, and their development must have made many a simple reader wonder where the author stands. There is a devil in the book, and the keyword is hidden in the text: "A man is a man, just a man, is the portentous lesson (most easily grasped by a student of Walt Whitman) and words, words, words, are the devil. Illusions are the devil. 'Ologies and 'osophas are the devil. At the end the devil goes off in a flying machine, and we are left with a group of homogeneous, simple, instinctive human beings—done with the devil for good. How poignantly Chesterton must have felt the futility of words to write that book. How poignantly does a man condemned to journalism feel it. O, for a lonely country road, a heap of stones, and a hammer. It needs a deeply religious man to be a genuine atheist, and a genuine free thinker to be a good Churchman; a fool to instruct the public, and a fully instructed man to appreciate a fool. Many a logical lie is a profoundly psychological fact; and facts are the worst liars of the lot.

An old jibe of Pitt's earthen to fit the present Premier. Here it is:—Of Augustus and Rome the poets still marvel. That he found it of brick and left it of marble. So of Lloyd George and England they say without vapour. That he found it of gold and he left it of paper.

Irreverence is an asset that helps to save England. There is a story told in *The Nation* which tells how certain "red tabs," great military bugs, have been weak-minded enough to get themselves into multi simply to escape the mockery of the London street urchins whose sense of humour at the spectacle of human pomp is stronger than their spirit of reverence. Reverence for the wrong things, for pompous pretension, arrogance, "dignity," self-conceit, clothes, is a dangerous thing. Even a fat commissioner at the entrance of a Picture Palace is only a human being. Let us thank God for our street urchins, who keep us all humble.

Here is a little bit of a BIT FROM the usual preface (the usual preface) to a new volume of Shaw's plays. Discussing the "cult-chawed" books lying about in week-end houses, he says "It was a curious experience to spend Sunday dipping into these books, and on Monday morning to read in the daily paper that the country had just been brought to the verge of anarchy because a new Home Secretary or Chief of Police, without an idea in his head that his great-grandmother might not have had to apologise for, had refused to 'recognise' some powerful Trade Union, just as a gondola might refuse to recognise a 20,000 ton liner."

"In short," says Mr. Shaw, "power and culture were in separate compartments."

A commercial traveller who arrived in HONGKONG yesterday HENRY MAY had a good story to tell about Sir Henry May. His Excellency went, it seems, to Korea on a shooting trip, accompanied by his A. D. C. There he met a commercial traveller (not this one) who, not knowing him, began to talk of Hongkong. After praising the roads, he mentioned that he hadn't seen the Governor, who, the people were all saying, was a pro-German. Henry then, rather tardily, disclosed his identity. The commercial traveller, taken aback, put a bold face on it, and asked Sir Henry if the gossip was true. Sir Henry said it was not true, but that he didn't mind much what Hongkong people said, as they were always talking scandal. The story does not end here. That commercial traveller told it to the man who arrived yesterday, and he in turn was retelling it not long after to a man in the smoke room of an Atlantic steamer. He said he had it from the man himself, but could not otherwise vouch for it. "It is quite true," said the stranger in the smoke room, "for I was the A.D.C."

Here is our way of END OF THE REMOVAL OF THE FEAR OF THE CHINESE AND OTHERS.

For one dollar premium (not one per cent, but one dollar altogether) we will issue a guarantee to pay \$50,000 to the next of kin of any insurer who finds the world coming to an end on that day. This offer is open to all. Send your dollars in early. Our guarantee will be covered by all the Banks. We will arrange with them to endorse it.

How often do those CALCULATION planets line up like that? As Venus takes nearly three times as long as Mercury to do the round trip—the earth more than four times—Mars nearly eight times—Saturn three times as long as the earth—Uranus 80 times and Neptune nearly 160 times as long as the earth—even if they all start from scratch there is no telling when they will all be simultaneously lined up like that again. Or if an astronomer did tell us, we wouldn't believe him. We have no faith in tipsters.

When all the steamships which have been in war service have been refitted, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services will have fourteen vessels on the North Atlantic route, with a gross tonnage of 165,000 tons and a total passenger-carrying capacity of about 20,000, including 7,000 cabin and 13,000 third-class passengers. Eleven of these vessels are already in commission, while the other three—*Empress of Britain*, *Victorian*, and *Virginian*—are now being reconditioned and will be ready soon.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is 1/4. Rev. and Mrs. G.E.S. Updell returned to the Colony yesterday by the s.s. "Inaba Maru."

The s.s. "Dongola" is due on Sunday with a few additional troops for the local garrison.

There will be a practice shoot of the Hongkong Rifle League at King's Park, this afternoon, at 3.30.

Amongst the passengers who arrived yesterday by the s.s. "Kumsang," is Brigadier General Willoughby.

Mr. R. D. Wilks, of Messrs Shewan, Tomes and Company, shortly proceeds to join the firm's Shanghai branch.

There will be a parade of the whole of the H.K.D.C. on Wednesday next, at 5 p.m., for inspection by H.E. the Governor.

Our friend Major F. E. T. Willer, K.G.A. leaves for home by the s.s. "Glenapp" with a number of other Officers about December 27.

A number of demobilized French, Italian and Jugo-Slav soldiers are passing through the Colony on their way to their respective countries.

By kind permission of Captain, R. G. H. Henderson, R.N., the band of H.M.S. "Hawkins" will play at the Boxing Tournament, this evening.

The Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., returned to the Colony yesterday, from the North where he has been on a shooting trip with Mr. G. C. Moxon.

A combined meeting of the Marine Engineers' Guild and the China Coast Officers' Guild will be held at the Astor House Hotel on Sunday, 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

The military chaplain, Rev. R. A. Bunde is leaving for home on the s.s. "Idemenuis." Mr. Bunde's departure will be regretted as he is a sporting padre and very popular.

The following local residents are amongst the passengers who arrived in the Colony by the s.s. "Sphinx" yesterday:—Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Lady Chater, Dr. Lindsay Woods, Mr. P. W. Goldring and Mr. F. C. Butcher of Messrs. Bradley & Co.

The funeral of the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming will take place at Aberdeen, this afternoon, leaving No. 16, Caine Road at 2 p.m. The cortege will proceed to Aberdeen via Queen's Road and Des Voeux Road to the Tung Wah Hospital Pavilion where a halt will be made to enable relatives and friends to pay their last respects.

"Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada," issued by the Government, and bringing the figures down to June 30, 1918, contains some interesting information. In 1836 Canada had 16 miles of railway; in 1858 this had grown to 1863; in 1875 to 6226; 1888 to 12,163; 1898 to 16,870; 1908 to 22,966, and in 1918 to 38,879, an increase of almost 50 per cent. in the last decade. Besides this total of single track there were in operation at June 30, 1918, a double track mileage of 2,681 (over 1,500 miles of which belongs to Canadian Pacific Ry.) and 9,294 miles of yards and sidings.

Eugene Haanel, Director Mines Branch Canadian Government, is authority for the statement that the total estimated area of Canada overlain by peat bogs is 37,000 square miles and of this total area, the known peat bogs of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick comprise 12,000 square miles, with an average depth of 6 feet, and that is probably only a portion of the actual extent of this valuable fuel asset in the provinces. One square mile of peat bog with an average depth of 6 feet will produce 774,000 tons of peat fuel with a moisture content of 25%, and the 12,000 square miles will therefore contain about 9,300,000,000 tons of peat, with a fuel value equivalent to about 5,400,000,000 tons of good coal.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics publishes the following preliminary estimates of Canada's total grain yield for this year:—Wheat, 199,239,800 bushels (made up of 22,875,800 bushels fall and 176,364,000 bushels spring wheat); this represents an increase of about 10,000,000 bushels over 1918; oats, 381,359,000 bushels; barley, 65,584,000; rye, 8,010,000, and flaxseed, 7,350,000 bushels. The estimated total production of wheat in the three prairie provinces is 162,326,400 bushels as compared with 144,436,100 bushels last year. The yield of oats is set at 234,047,000 bushels, as against 222,049,500; barley 45,988,000 bushels, as against 47,507,400; rye, 5,722,000, as against 6,151,700; and flaxseed 7,099,000 bushels as against 5,776,000 bushels in 1918.

THE WEEK'S CHAT.

Plenty of chat this week and all about the Governor's party. Hans Breitman's party was not in it for fame and sensation compared with the debut of our new Excellency in the entertainment line. Any one new, coming to this place ought to have a course of instruction on local habits. I am seriously thinking of writing a book on etiquette for new comers.

There will be an introduction dealing with the sacredness of "Institutions," then there will be a set of prohibitory laws, entitled "Don'ts!" Each rule will be dealt with in extenso and I will make a profound study of the origin and growth of each little rule and prejudice. After this, provided I have space, I will attack the "do's" though, following the process of elimination; these should by this time be obvious. It is all very well to laugh at the "customs of a town" and to think that what was good enough for London or Paris must pass muster over here; not a bit of it and one has to realize right away, that unless one's individuality is strong enough to make a sort of social reformer or society missionary, things must be accepted as they are, or one suffers social ostracism. I have heard of a good lady who tried to reform Hongkong. Unfortunately her husband was an official. He got the push and she had a nervous breakdown. They left the colony unreformed.

It is said that our new A.D.C. has an object in picking and choosing among the dancing folk, before issuing invitations on behalf of his chief, and one hears openly stated that personal likings and dislikes direct his choice. That sort of thing cannot go on. As long as you keep up the old conventions of a Governor representing His Majesty and as long as people pay respect to the conventions, they will have to be treated as they have been in the past.

Great indignation has been expressed, because girls of certain families have been invited, without their parents' consent, to be called "Bolsheviks" by daring to refuse what in Hongkong is considered, a royal command. Whether it was because Government House is a Bachelor Establishment or because the mammas had not been honoured by an invitation to dine, it is difficult to say.

Whichever way we look at it the Governor's A.D.C. seems to have a talent for putting his foot into it. Talking of A.D.C.'s reminds me of a rather priceless incident that happened in one of the Dominions, a few years ago. The Governor-General, His Lady and suite were to visit one of the big industrial institutions; the party afterwards lunching with the manager and his wife. Plans and preparations for the semi-official luncheon were in full swing, when the cogg came to her mistress and said "Please Madam, are the A.D.C.'s to have their meal with you or with the chauffeurs?"

Government House has by no means filled the horizon in the chat line. A minor sensation has been stirring up and down the Peak Tramway and telephones have been agitated by indignant females because some bold artist has defied conventions, by exhibiting a very daring and original poster on the lower tram station. It would be impossible to imagine a better advertisement for the sketch club, than the scantily clad figure of the lady against the marble steps, because everyone stops to see if it is as shocking as reported.

The general opinion is that it is rather indiscreet, to display such pictures in a community such as we have in this Colony. It is felt that the Chinese mind pictures of the nude savour of immodesty and lower the prestige of the European women. The poster outside the tram station, which was done by Mrs. McPherson, is creating universal admiration. The beautiful mystic eyes and vapour effects with the clear lights in the crystal, give the impression of wonderful visions. It is a pity it is not on the station where more people could see it and not where it is exposed to wind and weather. I understand she was not allowed to put it on the station. "Why are the others there?"

I have been asked to announce that the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mr. Bird are to be the judges at the forthcoming Artists Exhibition on Tuesday, the 16th. Mr. Bird's qualification for the post is well known and by people must not for a moment think that Mr. Severn has been asked to judge pictures, merely on account of his diplomatic and administrative talents. On the contrary, they have nothing whatever to do with the case.

Mr. Severn is a keen critic and inherits great artistic taste. His father and his uncle were both famous artists in England and Europe so that his early years may be said to have been passed in an artistic atmosphere.

Over 120 entries have already come in and the hanging committee, consisting of Mrs. McPherson and Colonel Loring is likely to have a difficult task in placing everything at its best. I should not like their job. It is hard enough to hang pictures for professionals, but amateurs in a small place will surely prove a test of tact and skill.

I cannot think of any more sensations this week, but I am keeping my eye on one or two women who unconsciously supply me with a lot of copy.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. report on Dec. 12:

We have again to report an uneventful week, the only outstanding feature being the persistent buying of China Sugars. The Shanghai market has been very dull and until the December settlement has been negotiated it is difficult to report the exact position in cotton shares.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks changed hands at \$800 but notwithstanding the high rate of exchange buyers are in the market at \$820.

Marine Insurances.—North China has received to a selling rate of Tls. 180. The following are all quoted nominal:—Cantons \$400, Unions \$185, Yangtze \$260, and Far Eastern Tls. 22.

Shipping.—Indos (deferred) after sales at \$230 for December settlement have advanced to \$237 1/2 cash. The London rate is quoted £57 10/- sellers. Steamboats are quiet with sellers at \$22. Douglases are on offer at \$89 and Star Ferries at \$32.

Refineries.—China Sugars improved from our last quotation of \$187 cash and \$198 March to \$193 cash and \$205 March delivery. Malabona remain nominal at \$44.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Docks have sagged away but shares could be placed round about \$175. Wharves are also very quiet, business having taken place below the quoted rate of \$95 sellers. Shanghai Docks have been the medium of a fair amount of business at Tls. 124 December and Tls. 183 March delivery. There are persistent rumours that an Interim Dividend will shortly be declared.

Cottons.—As previously stated the Shanghai market is without life so far as cash business is concerned. The forward rates still remain high. The following are the latest cash quotations:—Ewos Tls. 600, Kung Yiks Tls. 50, Laou Kung Mows Tls. 300, Orientals Tls. 320, Shanghai Cottons Tls. 280, and Yangtzepeeps Tls. 31.

Miscellaneous.—Cement have buyers at \$6.90, China Borneos at \$15. Steam Laundries \$7.30, Waterboats \$12, China Lights \$7.30 (old) and \$5.30 (new), Powells \$12, and Wisemans \$27 1/2.

I ventured to think, that quite a number of the people and systems I have unwillingly been obliged to criticize, at the dictates of an intolerant conscience, which insists on keeping me up to my principle—would be surprised to know where I get my information. There are certain people who are quick to see wrong and quick to resent it but they set the ball rolling and sub their grievances to public notice, but their agency is never suspected and they continue to enjoy the respect and affection of the very people they are working against. Good luck to them; they have their uses, and for this, Justice allows them to flourish.

Ever since I have written for the *China Mail*, my editor has been worrying me to take up the servant problem in Hongkong, and with all the desire in the world to please him I cannot for the life of me, find any problem. House keeping in this place seems an ideal occupation, a cook, a make learn, a market collee, a No. 1 boy and perhaps a No. 2, a house collee, and ever so many etc's, and, all infinitely more efficient than the majority of servants in other countries. Here servants work with the minimum amount of supervision, and once they know their job, they continue to do it, in the same old way. Of course, you get bad or indifferent ones, and the attitude of the Chinese servant for living is terribly irritating; you feel that he must think you such a fool, when he tells you a lie that wouldn't be credited by Simple Simon. But what's a lie more or less compared with no servants. Take England to-day, take Canada, where women do their own house work, cooking and laundry, or Australia, where women direct the hours of work, and where the scale of wages is terrible, or another country with a native race as South Africa. Things are certainly better there than in other Dominions or in England, but not to be compared with Hongkong. I often wish I could start a labour exportation agency and take ship loads of cooks and amahs to my frantic friends overseas. When I was marking time during the absence of my half section at the front, I kept house in a far country. This had to be a man's and a woman's life. I should have loved to have a Chinese staff those days. A shortage of even one servant through tantrums or the offer of more wages, would entail bed making and dusting before going out for a day in an office or something equally strenuous, and perhaps with the outside world was done, to return to peeling potatoes and grilling a light dinner. That is what I call a servant problem, sacrifice and inefficiency. Not like this place, where if one is no good you have plenty more to choose from. However, I should be interested to hear some views on the subject. Perhaps I have only scratched the fortunate or particularly capable housewives.

THE GOSSIP.

INTERESTING FORGERY CASE.

A PRISONER'S REMARKABLE DEFENCE.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, an ex-Sergeant Interpreter of the Police Station (Chinese) was charged with unlawfully attempting to obtain the sum of \$82 through a forged bill from the China Australian Steamship Company at No. 225 Des Voeux Road Central.

Mr. M. K. Lo who was in Court, said that he was instructed to defend a man named Leung Tong who was connected with the case. He understood that when the defendant was charged, he said that his client was the culprit. He wished to put questions to the defendant, as regards the incrimination.

Inspector Watt prosecuting said that the s.s. "Victoria," belonging to the China Australian Steamship Company arrived in port on November 30 and left on the 9th inst. Just after her departure defendant, purporting to be an employee of the Sze Wo Firm went to the company and produced a bill for the payment of \$82 for wages supplied to the steamer during the time she was in port. The bill was discovered to be forged and the defendant was arrested.

A clerk of the Steamship Company gave evidence to the effect that on the 9th inst. when he returned to the office after being on board the steamer before her departure, he saw a bill on his table. The "boy" in the office told him that the bearer would be coming back again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He noticed what purported to be the signature of the steamer's captain on the bill, but the handwriting looked different. When defendant came in the afternoon, he said he was a *foh* of the Sze Wo firm and was sent to collect the sum. Witness was suspicious, as the man's appearance was new to him. He telephoned to the firm, and enquired and was told that no *foh* was sent. He was asked to detain the man. The master of the firm and two of his *fohs* went to the company and saw the defendant.

Mr. Lo said he wanted to know whether the master had any conversation with the defendant. As far as he understood there were some words between the two.

His Worship:—Did they say anything to defendant when they arrived at the office?

Witness:—Yes. On being asked about the bill by the master, defendant said he was acting on behalf of another person to collect the sum of money.

Inspector Watt:—Can you say when the "Victoria" arrived in port?

Witness:—On November 30. And it remained here till the 9th?

—Yes. And during the stay the Sze Wo firm supplied her water?—Yes. At this juncture defendant said that everything he had heard was correct.

His Worship:—Did the master ask the defendant any questions?

Witness:—Yes, but I did not hear what was asked and only heard defendant speak of another person who had given him the bill.

The master of the Sze Wo firm said that upon receiving a telephone message from the steamship company he went there with two of his *fohs*. He was asked by first witness if the defendant was one of his *fohs* and he replied in the negative. A bill was shown, but it was entirely different from his genuine ones.

His Worship:—Did you ask him any questions?

Witness:—Yes. He told me that he was a *foh* of the Sze Wo firm.

Inspector Watt:—Is 417 your former telephone number?

Witness:—Yes.

Mr. Lo:—Do you know Leung Tong?

Witness:—No, but I have seen him before.

Defendant interrupting, said that the witness had with him the genuine bill when he came to the office, and he produced the forged one from his pocket.

Witness said it was a fact. The office "boy" said that when defendant came to the office, the manager was out and he told him to come back at 4 o'clock.

Defendant said he was urged to go there by his friend Leung Tong.

The defendant's statement when charged was then read. It was alleged that Leung Tong had owed him \$10 and he was instructed to deduct \$15 from the payment.

Leung Tong was called.

His Worship:—Is the statement correct?—No, it is all false.

You did not give him that particular bill?—No.

Do you know defendant?—I knew him formerly.

Mr. Lo said that his client's father was on friendly terms with the Sze Wo as he was in the same line of business. He believed that the man was innocent.

His Worship:—Have you further evidence against this man?

Inspector Watt:—No! Defendant (to witness). You are lying. All you said is untrue. You gave me the bill and you told me to go up. Didn't you?

Witness:—No.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Following are extracts from the fortnightly (importers) report: Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods. During the interval Manchester prices have again advanced and there are no indications of any decline for some time to come. Small sales of Staples, Spot Cargo, are mentioned for clearance in one week.

Cotton Yarn.—Demand has fallen off somewhat and only a limited business has been transacted, chiefly confined to 12s and 20s. Towards the close, values are slightly easier.

Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$223.25, No. 12s at \$243.278, No. 16 at \$292.333, No. 20s at \$330.262. Arrivals 8,700 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 4,500 bales. Bargains 18,000 bales. Woollens. Moderate business doing.

Raw Cottons. Quotations are nominally unchanged as follows:—Indian descriptions \$44.56 per picul. Chinese descriptions \$48.60 per picul. Metals. Very little business transacted. Meanwhile quotations for most lines have firmed up considerably. Wire Nails are up several shillings a picul, according to latest advices cabled from London. Steel Plates are also up, the thinner sizes being quoted at \$24 to \$25 per ton c.i.f.

FLOUR MARKET REPORT. Stock: About 8,000 American, 572,000 Australian, 20,000 Shanghai, 600,000 in all.

Quotations: American Patent \$3.45 per sack, American Cut off \$3.35 per sack, American Straight, Japanese 2nd Patent (old stock), Japanese 3rd Patent, Japanese Straight, Shanghai Flour 2nd \$2.95 per sack, Shanghai Flour 3rd, Australian No. 1 \$2.75 per sack, Australian No. 2 \$2.68 per sack, Australian No. 3.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.

Three men and a woman were before Mr. R. O. Hutchison charged with being concerned in the kidnapping of two girls from the country.

Sergeant Willis stated that one of the girls was in the fields when she was kept in captivity. The other girl was washing clothes when she was also seized by the men. Both were taken to a far away place, and later were brought down to Hongkong and were kept at Yau-mai, in second defendant's house. One of the girls was said to be a man for \$70. Upon information received the second and fourth defendants were arrested in Hongkong, and the first and third defendants who were in charge of the other girl were arrested in Yau-mai.

The case was remanded.

Defendant:—You did, and you also said that you did not know office customs.

Witness:—I did not.

Defendant said that he had been up to the office on three occasions and every time was sent by witness with the same bill. He added "If I had known that there was any forgery about I would not have dared to go up three times. The greatest blockhead would not take the risk."

I am a broker living at Mongkok. On the 3rd inst. Leung Tong invited me to a restaurant at Yau-mai. He ordered first class food and there was plenty of wine. I got drunk (laughter). That man produced a cigarette paper and instructed me to write some foreign characters. He then produced a blank bill form, and told me to copy on it what I wrote. I did that job. You must know that I had no idea of what I wrote (laughter). We then left and I was told to go to the Steamship Company. Leung Tong followed me and he waited outside the office. I came down again on being told that it was not the time for payment. On the second occasion I was told the same thing. The third time, when I went up, I saw the first witness examining the bill. He asked me if it was genuine, and I told him that it was. Not very long after the man—sitting down there (pointing to second witness) appeared. He examined the bill and said it was forged. I told him that I knew nothing about it. I offered to go down to call Leung Tong who was again waiting for me. I was arrested and brought up to the Police Station. Unfortunately the Inspector did not believe my story and he put me on the charge sheet (laughter).

The case was remanded until this morning when Mr. Lo applied for the discharge of his client.

Inspector Watt said he was of the opinion that the man would leave the Colony after being discharged.

Mr. Lo said he did not think it would be likely, as there was nothing serious against him. He was certain that his client would turn up whenever he was called.

The man was then discharged.

His Worship committed defendant for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

THE MOTOR BANDITS.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

DYING DEPOSITIONS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday afternoon, the chauffeur of motor car 261 having completed his evidence, the dying depositions of Wo Cheuk and that of P. C. 605, Ling Pui were put in.

The former's dying deposition was to the effect that he was sitting on the side of the road near the tea-house when he was shot in the chest. He did not know who shot him.

The dying deposition of Constable 605 was to the effect that he visited the tea room at No. 22, Catchick Street to search for robbers. He saw three men seated at a table. The men ran downstairs. He followed and half way down the stairs seized one of the men. Another man then turned round and shot him twice. He identified the three men as sitting at the table. If the first prisoner was arrested by the chief Chinese detective, then he was not the man who shot him.

Mr. Longinotto, said that the first prisoner was arrested by the chief Chinese detective. Not a single chamber of his revolver had been discharged. Probably he did not get the chance.

The second and third prisoners stated that the deceased constable had said that the man who shot him had combed his hair in the American style and was wearing a blue cotton jacket.

DR. Y. K. TO'S EVIDENCE. Dr. Y. K. To, House Surgeon, Government Civil Hospital, stated that on November 26, about 2 p.m., Wo Cheuk was brought to hospital, with a bullet wound on the upper part of the breast bone. He was conscious, and showed marked symptoms of the lungs being infected. Owing to the position of the injury, it was impossible to perform an operation. From the start, witness considered the case hopeless. He was treated medically and remained in hospital till December 2, when he died. Witness held a post mortem examination the same afternoon in the presence of Sergeant Field and the mother of the deceased. He found that deceased's right lung was lacerated. The cause of death was internal haemorrhage.

The body of the Chinese constable was identified in witness' presence. Witness extracted a bullet from the body of the third prisoner on November 29.

Evidence of identification of the two dead bodies was next given.

THE FIGHT WITH THE ROBBERS. Indian constable, C. 32, Kheer Din, stated that on the day of the incident he was on traffic duty at the junction of Wing Lok Street and Des Voeux Road West. He heard Police whistles blowing in the direction of Queen's Street and Des Voeux Road West, and ran towards the scene. When he reached the money-changer's shop he heard the sound of firing. He saw two men standing at the door and as soon as they noticed witness they fired in his direction. Witness took cover behind a pillar and returned the fire with a revolver he was carrying. Two other men then made their appearance and joined the two standing at the door. All four commenced to fire at witness who returned it. The robbers then ran in the direction of Sutherland Street, followed by witness, who saw them entering a motor car. The men were in full view of him all the time. He was quite sure that the four men who got into the motor car were the people who fired at him. Witness continued firing and saw the motor car start. One of the robbers fell from the motor car, which was stopped immediately. The man was picked up by the other three and taken back into the car. The car started again and witness followed it, firing all the time. When witness found he was unable to keep up with the car he went to a shop in Salt Fish Lane and telephoned to the Police. The number of the car was 261. He was unable to identify any of the men.

The hearing was adjourned till this morning.

THE WRECKED "LIEN SHING"

News regarding the survivors of the ill fated s.s. "Lien Shing" is still very scanty and enquiries this morning at the offices of the agents in Hongkong failed to elicit any definite news. Last night they received a cable from their representative in Saigon which reads: "Survivors not arrived. Names unknown." The message adds that two employees have been sent to Nhatrang, where, apparently, the survivors are at present.

LAWN BOWLS

A match, (England versus Scotland) has been arranged for this afternoon, at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, commencing at 3.

Spend your evenings in a "WALLA WALLA" Lounge.

ANOTHER LOCAL STEAMER WRECKED.

ONLY ONE SURVIVOR.

News was brought in this morning, by Captain McClean, of the s.s. "Brisbane," that the s.s. "Chik Sang" was wrecked on the Hainan Shoals at 7.30 p.m. on December 9. A fireman, who is reported to be the sole survivor, was picked up and brought in by the "Brisbane."

The s.s. "Chik Sang" is a Chinese-owned vessel, the local agents being the Chau Yue Tong Company. She was bound from Hongkong to Hongkong with a cargo of coal.

Late information reaching the Colony by telegram confirms the report in all essential details, but mention is made that two survivors were picked up by a sailing vessel at a place known as Pochin, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Hoihow. The ship was officered by Chinese, carrying a crew numbering about 40. The vessel is reported to have gone down entirely.

News was also received in the Colony this morning that a steamer, square rigged forward, with a yellow funnel and black top, was on the Paracels. She is believed to be the sister ship to the s.s. "Pheunpenh" which was purchased by a Japanese firm some time ago.

Up to the time of going to press no report has been received as to the success or otherwise of the efforts to get the s.s. "Phranang" off the Adamastor Rock. A police launch which was standing by for some time brought in 40 coolies this morning.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAWING OF SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

At the Jockey Club stables last evening another batch of twenty-one subscription griffins which arrived from Shanghai by the s.s. "Shantung" was drawn for under the direction of Mr. G. W. Gegg, with the following results:—

Ponies Colour Drawn by Nos.

1-BayWeyfoong Mess
2-GreyMr. H. Brun
3-ChestnutSir Paul Chater
4-GreyMr. J. K. Tweed
5-SlewballMr. C. Sains
6-ChestnutMr. C. G. Mackie
7-GreyMr. B. B. Kapteyn
8-GreyMessrs. Grimble and Selous

9-BayMr. J. Johnstone
10-ChestnutMr. R. M. Dalgleish
11-GreyMr. W. G. Pirie
12-GreyMr. R. M. Dyer
13-BlackMr. W. Wagon
14-ChestnutMr. G. C. Moxon
15-GreyMr. G. C. Moxon
16-BlackDr. Jordan
17-BlackMr. A. Ritchie
18-ChestnutMajor Cassel
19-BayMr. A. Ritchie
20-GreyMr. C. G. Mackie
21-BlackMr. C. H. P. Hay

MAGISTRATE'S QUEER OATH.

"I swear to do justice between party and party as indifferently as the herring's backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish."

In this queer form Mr. Reginald Farrant, the new stipendiary magistrate of Douglas, Isle of Man, was sworn in.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT—

IS THERE ANYTHING MORE VALUABLE THAN A SUITABLE LIFE POLICY?

FOR WIFE OR CHILD OR BOTH?

We offer many Plans and many advantages.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA,

F. M. WELLER, Manager, 12, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.



Boy! Ring up the DRAGON MOTORCAR CO. Tel. 482.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE "ESSEX" CAR? On view at the DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. (The European Garage), 24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

24, Des Voeux Rd. Tel. 482.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845
EXTRA

No. 17,825.

六拜禮

號三十月二十年九十一百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1919.

日二十月十未己次歲年八國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

THE BRIBERY CASE.

PRINCIPAL WITNESS CANNOT BE FOUND.

DEFENDANT HONOURABLY DISCHARGED.

When the case was called before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, of the Eurasian named Ernest Baker, an assistant chemist at the Government Laboratory, who is charged with attempting to receive a bribe of \$900, to influence his conduct as a public servant to do an act of dishonesty, the Police informed his Worship that the principal witness for the prosecution is still not to be found.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, said he would like to say a few words before his Worship discharged his client. Counsel said that he would first of all deal with details of the case as alleged by the prosecution. He said that the defendant is alleged to have gone to the oil shop at No. 19, Side Street, to enquire as to the identity of the person who sent the samples to be analysed, with intent, it is alleged, of obtaining a bribe of \$900 in consideration for which he would make a favourable report on the samples. This allegation, said Counsel, was ridiculous. First of all, his client was on probation, and he would not be so silly, under the circumstances, as to run the risk of spoiling his career. The next point he would like to raise is that the manager of the Union Trading Co., the buyers of the oil was a particular friend of his client, and, as a matter of fact, he was well known to all the employees of the Union Trading Co., some of whom were his school mates. In view of that fact, was it not easier for him to have got the particulars he wanted from the Union Trading Co.? Counsel submitted that the last thing his client would have done would be to go to a strange firm for information. Proceeding, Counsel said that if the case had been proceeded with, he could have proved an alibi, as the client was able to trace every movement of his client from 5 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 3, the time he left the office, to 9.30 p.m. The defence absolutely denies that the defendant went to the shop at No. 19, Side Street, on the evening in question. The defence goes further to allege that the principal witness for the prosecution who had not had pluck enough to attend Court, knew the defendant was employed at the Government Laboratory—he (the defendant) was often sent out to various oil shops to get samples for analysis on behalf of other firms and clients, and had, in fact, gone to the shop at No. 19, Side Street, on a previous occasion—and he (the principal witness) told the people in the shop that if he was given \$900 to hand to an employee of the Government Laboratory, a favourable report on the samples would be made. Of course, said Counsel, he would put the \$900 in his own pocket and then hope that the report would be favourable. As a matter of fact, he had been told by the Union Trading Co., that it was known all along that the report would be a clean one. The samples were sent purely as a matter of routine. Counsel further stated that when Mr. Dovey attended Court on Thursday, he took the opportunity of questioning Mr. Dovey and was informed that although this particular lot of samples were there together with others, no one paid any attention to it. If the defendant had been at all interested in those samples, he could have gone to Mr. Dovey and asked to be allowed to analyse them, and he being sufficiently qualified to do so, Mr. Dovey would have entrusted them to him, but the defendant did nothing of the sort, the samples were analysed by another assistant. Counsel submitted that if his client was so interested in those samples as to go to the shop and ask for a bribe, the first thing he would have done would have been to get possession of the samples and then make arrangements for the alleged dishonest report. Without the samples being in his possession how could he make a favourable report on them? The fact that his client took no steps to secure the samples, although he could have done so without any difficulty, proved his innocence and the falsity of the charge against him. No attempt to obtain a bribe had been made by his client.

In closing, Counsel asked his Worship, in discharging the defendant, to mention that he left the Court without a stain on his good character.

His Worship: Ernest Baker, you have been charged with attempting to obtain a bribe of \$900 in connection with your duties as an assistant chemist at the Government Laboratory. The Police are unable to produce evidence to support the charge and I have no evidence before me to cast any suspicion on you at all. You are discharged.

Defendant: Thank you, sir.

THE MOTOR BANDITS.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

This morning Mr. Longinotto informed his Worship that he was unable to carry the evidence with regard to Wo Cheuk, any further than his dying deposition where he said he was taken to the hospital by a clansman. The Police are not in possession of this clansman's name and consequently could not find him.

P.C. B82 was then re-called. He said the revolver issued to him on the day in question was similar to the one produced. He could not identify the one he used.

By Mr. Longinotto: He could not say how many shots he fired, it must have been about four or five shots.

By His Worship: He did not inspect his revolver before he handed it to the constable in charge. He handed the revolver to P.C. A46.

John Fender, P.C. A46, said on the afternoon of Nov. 26 he was in charge of the arms store at Central Station. At about 3 p.m., he received a six-chamber revolver from P.C. B82. He examined the revolver and found that four shots had been fired from it. When a revolver is issued to a constable going on patrol, the number of the revolver is not recorded in the Arms Store Book. He produced four empty cartridges extracted from the revolver.

Inspector John Grant said that at about 6 p.m., on Nov. 26, he was present at the Government Civil Hospital together with the three defendants when the dying deposition of Ling Piu, P.C. C605, was taken. The defendants were present with 10 other men (all coolies) when the taking of the dying deposition commenced and they remained until the point of the deposition where the identification was made and after the identification, the ten coolies were then excluded. The deceased identified the first defendant who was standing fifth in the row from witness's right, as the man who shot him on the staircase. During the taking of the deposition, the first defendant frequently questioned the deceased, and tried to suggest that there was an element of doubt as to identity; but the deceased was positive.

Ho Hang, principal Chinese detective, said on the afternoon of Nov. 26 he was walking along Graham Street when he received certain information and proceeded by ricksha to No. 40 Des Vaux Road West where he was told that the robbers had already escaped in a motor car in the direction of Kennedy Town. He instructed P.C. C48 to go with him to Kennedy Town by tram. P.C. C605 then joined them and they proceeded to Kennedy Town together. Before the car got to Cat-chick Street, they saw several policemen on the road and jumping off they joined them. They then proceeded to Cat-chick Street, where, after instructing Sergt. Clark to watch the entrance of the tea house he and four Chinese constables, including P.C.'s C48 and C605, went upstairs to the first floor.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned till Wednesday afternoon.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE GIST CIT.

Six or seven pages of closely set matter about the Order of the British Empire (OBE). The gist-finder refuses to read it.

An awkward amendment to a Prison Rule, for classifying prisoners for different treatment as Europeans or Asiatics. Any prisoner whose application to be released as a European prisoner is refused by the Superintendent is entitled to appeal to the Governor. Classification is desirable; but that's the wrong way. Mr. Dick Melbourne is appointed Registrar, Supreme Court and Companies, Administrator and Trustee, during Mr. H. A. Nisbet's absence on leave.

Khun Aingthuan, Fung Tit-pak Chan Tz-ku, and Chan cham-u are declared partners in Chap Cheung Slog Ki.

An election by J.P.s. of a member of the Licensing Board in Mr. Shelton Hooper's place will be tried again on December 22.

Yesterday's bill of health records one fatal (Chinese) case of cerebro spinal meningitis.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(By arrangement with Wah Tsz Yai Po.)

FOOCHOW JAPANESE CONSUL'S COUNTER-PROTEST.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 12.

The Japanese Consul at Fochow has lodged a counter-protest with the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Fukien, with the following demands:

- (1) Punishment of Tse Cheung Ko, the leader of the students.
- (2) The places from the Chong Chien Street to the south gate to be guarded by Japanese police.
- (3) The Chinese be responsible for payment of indemnity suffered from the boycott of Japanese goods.
- (4) Suppression of the boycott movements.

JAPANESE MINISTERS' PROTEST.

The Japanese Minister at Peking has approached Mr. Chan Lu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to demand the suppression of the local agitation.

MR. CHUM AND THE PEACE.

It is reported that the Premier, General Kan Wang Pang, has received a telegram from Mr. Chum Chuen Hsuen informing him that he has come to some definite arrangements with General Luk Wing Ting to make peace in his recent interview with General Luk at Kwangsi.

THE SHANTUNG RESERVATION.

Information emanating from the Diplomatic Corps says that Britain and France have sympathised with the Americans on the reservation of the Shantung Clauses in the peace treaty.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

DRINKS TO DEADEN PAIN.

A Chinese woman has been removed to the Government Civil Hospital in a critical condition, suffering from self-inflicted injuries to her throat. She consumed a large quantity of Chinese wine and then committed the deed with a razor. The motive is said to be jealousy.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

MAN ATTACKED AT STANLEY.

At 2 p.m., yesterday a Chinese villager who was returning to Stanley, after a visit to some friends at Wanchai, was way-laid and robbed by two men near the Old Tytan Reservoir. The men assaulted the villager, threw him on the ground and stole \$7.

The Police believe that a number of men entered the temple to steal, and the deceased, who disturbed them, was foully done to death. This theory is supported by the fact that the deceased's valuable opium pipe and a number of silver chains, belonging to the idols of the temple, were stolen.

MURDER IN A TEMPLE.

KEEPER STRANGLED TO DEATH.

A keeper of a temple in the Ma Tau Chung village was found dead, yesterday morning, by his wife. Marks on the deceased's neck pointed to the fact that the man had been strangled.

NEW BUDDHIST HYMN.

A recent issue of the Siam Official Gazette contains, over the signature of the Privy Seal, a new Buddhist Hymn, composed in Pali by H. R. H. the Supreme Patriarch of Siam. A translation in Siamese is appended. The hymn was chanted for the first time at the celebration of His Majesty's Accession, which was also the anniversary of the Armistice, and it is explained that the idea of the hymn, came to H. R. H. the Supreme Patriarch while the priests were chanting at the Victory Celebration in the Chapel Royal, Wat Phra Keo. His Majesty approved the use of the hymn by the people and on that account it is thus published.

GOLF.

Messrs. D. Nicoll and A. Davidson play Messrs. A. O. Brown and G. H. May in the "Owen's Cup" at King's Park, to-morrow.

SHIPPING DISPUTE.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

December 13th, 1919.

RE WAGES DISPUTE.

Dear Sirs,—We are in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date which we have placed before our clients the Shipowners' Protection Association of Hongkong.

Our clients note that it is not the intention of the Captains, Officers and Engineers concerned to determine their engagements other than according to law, that is to say, those employees who are on six months' Articles determinable in Hongkong, will not terminate the same until the expiration of their Articles and then only in Hongkong; and that as regards those who are under Articles which can be terminated on twenty-four hours' notice in Hongkong, the same will only be determinable in Hongkong on twenty-four hours' notice.

The Captains, Officers and Engineers concerned are of course legally entitled to do what they now propose to do, and the owners concerned can take no exception thereto, consequently, in view of your letter of yesterday's date, no legal proceedings will now be instituted.

Our clients have already given a detailed consideration to your clients' demand and have compared the present wages paid with those in various other parts of the world. Our clients have also carefully considered the present position of the freight market, and have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for them at the present time to consider any increase of wages, but we are instructed to state that if at a future date should there be a substantial rise in the freight market, our clients will be prepared to reconsider the situation.

We are further instructed to state that if there are at the present moment any particular cases of hardship, the owners concerned will be prepared to discuss the same with the employees concerned.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 13th 12h 15m.—No returns from Japan or the Philippines. Pressure has risen slightly over the Philippines and increased all but elsewhere; it is highest over N. China where a fresh cyclone has developed, and relatively low over the south China Sea. Fresh strong monsoon will prevail along the coast, and low tide north of China.

Forecast Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 78.14 inches. Actual average for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on December 14th, 0.00 inch. Hongkong to 10 a.m. Dec. 13, 0.00 inch. N. and N.W. winds, fresh; fair. Phenomena: Channel, N. wind, strong. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1. T. F. CLAXTON, Director. Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 13 1919.

HONGKONG TIDES.

This table, which has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the year 1918.

December 14th 21, 1919.			
HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Time	Height	Time	Height
Jan. 14	2.15	Jan. 14	1.15
Jan. 15	2.12	Jan. 15	1.18
Jan. 16	2.09	Jan. 16	1.21
Jan. 17	2.06	Jan. 17	1.24
Jan. 18	2.03	Jan. 18	1.27
Jan. 19	2.00	Jan. 19	1.30
Jan. 20	1.97	Jan. 20	1.33
Jan. 21	1.94	Jan. 21	1.36
Jan. 22	1.91	Jan. 22	1.39
Jan. 23	1.88	Jan. 23	1.42
Jan. 24	1.85	Jan. 24	1.45
Jan. 25	1.82	Jan. 25	1.48
Jan. 26	1.79	Jan. 26	1.51
Jan. 27	1.76	Jan. 27	1.54
Jan. 28	1.73	Jan. 28	1.57
Jan. 29	1.70	Jan. 29	1.60
Jan. 30	1.67	Jan. 30	1.63
Jan. 31	1.64	Jan. 31	1.66

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer	30.6	30.10	30.04
Temperature	68	64	62
Humidity	63	68	68
Direction of Wind	N.W.	N.W.	N.W.
Force	3	2	1
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
Rain	0.13	0.00	0.00

Highest open air temperature at the 12th—67°
Lowest open air temperature at the 12th—57°
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 13 1919.

SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The s.s. TITHEIAS, due here Dec. 15 and sails for Japan Dec. 16.

The s.s. HIKENOS, due here Dec. 15 and sails for Shanghai and Japan Dec. 17.

The s.s. TELAVIN, due here Dec. 25 and sails for Shanghai Dec. 26.

The s.s. AGAPENOR, due here Dec. 28 and sails for Shanghai and Japan Dec. 29.

The s.s. BELLEPROPHON, due here Dec. 29 and sails for Tsingtau and Japan Dec. 30.

The s.s. LACMEIN, due here Jan. 6 and sails for Japan Jan. 7.

The s.s. KNIGHT OF FREEDOM, FR, due here Jan. 6 and sails for Shanghai and Japan Jan. 7.

The s.s. DEMODOKUS, due here Jan. 6 and sails for Shanghai and Japan Jan. 7.

The s.s. ANTILACHUS, due here Jan. 13 and sails for Japan Jan. 14.

FROM JAPAN.

The s.s. MISHIMA MARU, leaves Yokohama December 23 and is due here December 24.

The s.s. TENOR, leaves Yokohama Dec. 2 and is due here Dec. 17.

The s.s. IDOMENUS, leaves Yokohama Dec. 9 and is due here Dec. 23.

The s.s. SADO MARU, leaves Yokohama December 13 and is due here via Japan ports and Shanghai December 25.

The s.s. TONOSUKE, leaves Kobe Dec. 24 and is due here Jan. 6.

The s.s. NEREUS, leaves Yokohama Dec. 23 and is due here Jan. 6.

The s.s. KITANO MARU, leaves Yokohama December 28 and is due here January 9.

The s.s. TERRESTAS, leaves Yokohama Jan. 3 and is due here Jan. 20.

FROM SHANGHAI.

The s.s. RYA, leaves Shanghai Dec. 17 and is due here about Dec. 22.

The s.s. KNIGHT TEMPLAR, leaves Shanghai Dec. 18 and is due here Dec. 22.

The s.s. ONFA, leaves Shanghai Jan. 17 and is due here Jan. 22.

FROM MANILA.

The s.s. IXION, leaves Manila Jan. 3 and is due here Jan. 6.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

The s.s. NIKKO MARU, left Sydney Nov. 28 and is due here via Manila Dec. 19.

FROM AMERICA.

The s.s. ECHADOR, left San Francisco Nov. 18 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila December 24.

The s.s. IXION, leaves Manila Jan. 3 and is due here via Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe and Manila Jan. 6.

The s.s. SHINYO MARU, leaves San Francisco December 4 and is due here via Honolulu, Japan ports, Shanghai and Manila January 6.

The s.s. PRYTHILIAUS, leaves Manila Dec. 13 and is due here via Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe and Manila Feb. 5.

The s.s. TYNDAROS, leaves Seattle Jan. 23 and is due here via Tientsin, Yokohama, Kobe and Manila March 5.

TELEGRAMS AT THE HOTELS.

PEAK HOTEL.

8th December.

F. R. J. Adams Major D. L. Harding

Capt. Archer Mr. H. du F. Hutchins

Mr. E. K. Byer Mr. R. W. Lee Jones

Mr. G. B. Bird Mr. Kasperen

Mr. B. B. King Mr. I. A. Loring

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. M. I. A. Loring

Mr. D. H. Ellis Mr. M. M. Mass

Mr. A. Brothman Mr. R. Mattingly

Major F. J. Bowen Mr. J. Finley Miller

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Mrs. W. J. Miles

Breakfast Mr. E. F. Norrell

Mr. C. M. Brown Capt. Monteth

Mr. C. Bull Mr. E. N. Parsons

Rev. R. A. Bando, Lt. Col. & Mrs. Thorne

O. P. by Polman

Mr. W. A. Baitor Mr. T. L. Perkins

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. B. Potters

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

Mr. A. Baitor Mr. E. A. Ram

BACK FROM THE DEAD.

A romantic story has come to light at Brighton of a supposed widow, dressed in mourning, who accidentally met her husband whom she thought to be dead. Last April Private C. E. Morris, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, was officially notified as dead. His widow put on black and drew her pension. One day while in a newsagent's shop in Grand Parade where she is employed, Mrs. Morris saw a soldier go by. With a joyful exclamation of "That's my husband" she rushed after him and claimed him. For one dreadful moment, his memory gone, the man looked at her blankly. Then a light came into his eyes, and he recognised her as his wife.

Mrs. Morris lost no time in discarding her widow's clothes. Her husband suffered from severe shell shock a year ago, and lay for a long time in hospital at Mons unaware of his identity. Subsequently the authorities must have discovered who he was, and sent him to Brighton, for he had on him a paper with his wife's name and address. They did not notify her, however, and Morris's memory failing him he was wandering about aimlessly when she happily saw him. His memory is now gradually returning.

COURT-MARTIAL COMEDY.

A District Court-martial, which has been sitting at Aldershot, has been dealing with a charge of being absent without leave preferred against William Howells, a conscientious objector, described as a driver in the Royal Engineers.

Mr. Scott Duckers, who defended, at the outset objected to the court, which he claimed, had no jurisdiction over the accused, as the War Office had released all conscientious objectors in April. His point was overruled.

It was stated in evidence that accused was a conscientious objector placed on the Army Reserve, and ordered to find work of national importance under the War Office scheme. He was recalled to the colours in March last, but failed to obey, and was arrested at his home in Wales in August.

The defence was that the war cabinet's order releasing all conscientious objectors, made in April, cancelled the calling-up order. The prosecution contended that as the accused disregarded the calling-up notice the release order did not apply to him.

The Court considered its decision in private, and on reopening stated their finding would be promulgated in due course. The accused was detained in custody.

Mr. Scott Duckers stated that he had been to the War Office, and was officially informed that if the accused was sent to prison on order for his release would be sent next day. Aren't they spiteful devils?

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Sealed Tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDERS FOR QUARRIES" will be received at this Office until Noon MONDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1919, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1920.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite to each quarry, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Mr. R. Mattingly	Trat
Mr. J. Finlay Miller	Shau
Mr. & Mrs W. J. Milne	(1) Hek
Capt. Morshead	Ma T
Mr E. F. Nicoll	
Mr. R. H. Prosser	(2)
Col. & Mrs. Thibault	Jordan
By Pelham	Ngau
Mr. T. L. Perkins	
Mrs. Phillips	
Mr E. B. Pickett	
Mr E. A. Ram	
Mr A. B. Raworth	
Mr W. E. Roberts	
Mrs. Rogers	
Mr. & Mrs. E. Standen	
Mrs. Skirrow	Chie
Mr. & Mrs. L. Grant	Sai T
Smith	Lyem
Mr. A. Findlay * Smith	
Maj. Lealie Smith	Fuk
Mrs. & Miss Smith	
Mrs. & Miss Smith	
Mr. & Mrs. B. J. Syme	
Capt. & Mrs. Tomney	incl
Mr. Gen. F. Youniss	ting
Rev. G. T.	
Walgrave	
Mrs. & Mr. W. E. Wiman	to i
Mr P. D. Wilson	ch

WHY NOT GIVE HIM SOMETHING TO WEAR?

It's easy to make a mistake in buying Christmas presents. Most people buy gifts which would please them rather than the men who'll receive them. Try to put yourself in the recipient's place. Think of his taste; his foibles; his hobbies—not of your own. Then you'll probably conclude to buy him something to wear.

Some ties, silk socks, handsome shirts, a pair of gloves or sleeve links, a muffler, an umbrella or a walking stick, a "comfy" woollen waistcoat or dressing gown; there's not a man living who won't thoroughly appreciate gifts of this character. And it proves that you bought to please him, not merely to please yourself. There's a

personal quality to a present of this sort that makes it doubly valued. Often women question their own ability to select patterns which will suit a man's taste. We're very glad to supply the masculine viewpoint—to advise purchasers—if our opinion is requested.

Here are some Definite Suggestions



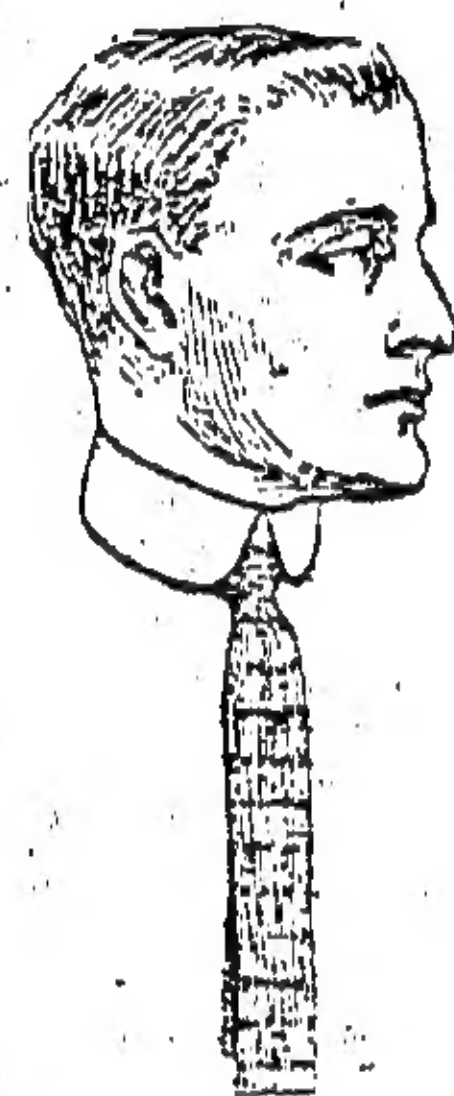
KREMENTZ

14 Kt Rolled Gold Plate

JEWELLERY

makes a very acceptable

gift



MUFFLERS OF

SILK OR WOOL

IN

ALL COLOURS

AND PRICES.



DRESSING GOWNS.

These "comfy" gowns are always useful and in our selection you will sure to be able to find one to suit him.

The prices range from \$19.50 in woollen gowns, and we can show you a nice lot of Bath Robes from \$7.50 each.



NECKWEAR.

A display of the newest ties worth of your attention is awaiting you. New novel designs, rich colourings, bright or sombre.

Knitted ties in all the latest colours.

Neat Gift boxes gratis.



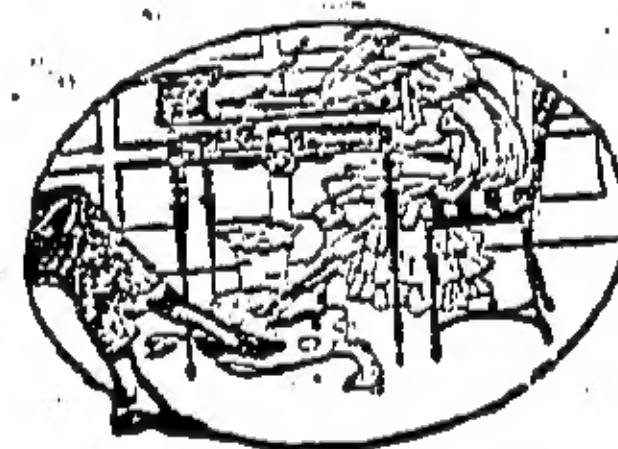
SWEATERS.

In white, while with coloured borders, grey, brown and natural colour. A size for every man at price to suit all pockets. Knitted waistcoats in abundance in the smartest styles.

Dress Waistcoats

Smoking Jackets

Automobile Rugs



HALF HOSE.

"Luxite" Silk Socks in all the new Colours and Cashmere Socks in plain and fancy mixtures. We have never shown such a nice assortment and at such reasonable prices.

Silk or Kid Gloves

Jaeger Wool Novelties

Silk and Linen
Handkerchiefs



MACKINTOSH'S

Men's Wear Specialists.



16, DES VŒUX ROAD

TELEPHONE 29.

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.

FIL. IN CHINA LTD.

Suppliers of:—

Swedish Paper

Swedish Woodpulp

Swedish Iron

Swedish Steel

Motors: Marine and Stationary; Fire Engines; Elevators;

Electric Accumulators; Safes; Cooking Stoves;

Acetylene and Oxygen Gas.

Agents for the well-known "AGA" Light

— and —

L. M. Ericsson's Telephones.

Agents for the SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

OF GOTTENBURG.

Steamship service between Sweden, China and Japan.

Powell's Building.

Telephone No. 171.

12, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

J. T. SHAW

— Tel. 692. —

XMAS PRESENTS FOR MEN

IN GREAT VARIETY

JAEGER

Pure Wool

Specialities

KREMENTZ CORRECT

Jewellery for

Men of Every

Description

TIES,

MUFFLERS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

GLOVES, SOCKS, UMBRELLAS, SILK-

SCARVES, WAISTCOATS, CARDIGANS, SILK

SOCKS, DRESSING GOWNS, BRACES, WALKING

STICKS, TRAVELLING RUGS, LEATHER PURSES, POCKET

CASES, PERFUMES, GOLD CUFF LINKS, VEST BUTTONS, TIE PINS.

LET US HELP YOU IN YOUR
SELECTION

CHOICE

FOR

XMAS.

LATEST

Gifts for Men

Novelties in

Smart Neckwear

J. T. SHAW

Specialist in Men's Wear

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

The Wine of Kings

The King of Wines

CHAMPAGNE

DE

ST. MARCEAUX

IS A GUARANTEED VINTAGE WINE
VIN BRUT OR VERY DRY.

VINTAGE 1911.

The Wine of the Connoisseur

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine and Spirits

MERCHANTS.

Phone. 616.

Hongkong.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS JUST ARRIVED

Steel ship plates, angles, flat, round and square bars. Copper and brass rods. Tubes, sheets and condenser tubes. Galvanized and black iron pipes, plain and corrugated sheets and shipchandlery articles.

PRICES ON APPLICATION TO

E. HING & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Telephone No. 1116.

No. 25, Wing Wo Street, Hongkong.

CHAMPAGNE POL ROGER

Importation of Champagnes into
America During 1917.

	1916	1917
Pol Roger & Co.	CASES 19,884	CASES 25,977
Veuve Clicquot	41,393	23,400
Pommery & Greno	29,736	21,277
Krug & Company	21,380	14,050
Louis Roederer	16,726	13,562
Piper Heidsieck	8,702	6,804
Ayala & Company	2,849	5,304
Duc de Montebello	5,409	4,545
Lanson Pere & Fils	6,356	4,335
Heidsieck & Company	—	1,705
Gold Lack	2,982	1,515
Ruinart Pere & Fils	2,987	1,095
Perrier Jouet	820	695
Divers	55,501	40,582
<i>Total Cases,</i>	214,725	164,846

THEY ALL DRANK POL ROGER

At the Elysee breakfast, in connection with the reception in honour of President Wilson, the universally appreciated champagne POL ROGER was served, "1911, cuvee de reserve."—Extract from the *New York Herald*.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SONS

16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 190.

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

OSRAM

G. E. C.

DRAWN WIRE LAMPS



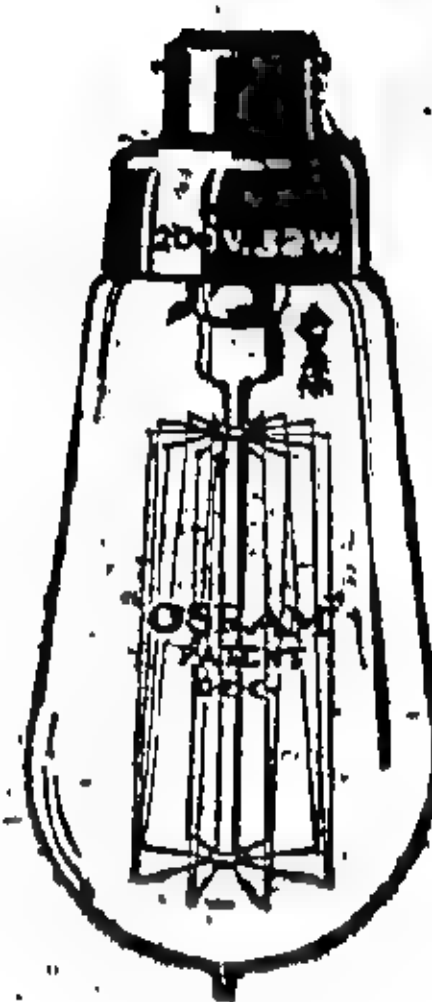
*Taking money
out of your pocket*

Don't simply ask for an
"Electric Bulb" to be
given anything that
lights up---show
that you know--

Osram
G.E.C.
Lamps

Save the current

The letters "G.E.C." are your
Guarantee of British Manufacture



SAVE THE CURRENT



*Take care
of the coals--*

your electricity
will take care of
itself IF you use

Osram
G.E.C.
Lamps

The letters "G.E.C." are your
Guarantee of British Manufacture

BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT
FROM
BRITISH RAW MATERIALS
BY
BRITISH LABOUR
AND
ENTIRELY BRITISH OWNED



*Have
you ever
studied
your meter?*

If your bill is large
don't blame
the meter
use

Osram
G.E.C.
Lamps

and your bill
will be small

The letters "G.E.C." are your
Guarantee of British Manufacture

**THIS IS THE BRITISH
LAMP**

The OSRAM Lamp that bears the initials
G. E. C. is a product of Britain--the outcome of
British commercial enterprise, industrial skill and
untiring research. The tungsten for the wire comes
from Australia. The glass for the bulb is blown
in Newcastle. The Lamp itself is made in London--
made by the General Electric Company, Ltd., one
of the greatest of all British Industrial enterprises.

A WARNING.

It is possible that, after the signing of Peace, "Osram"
lamps of foreign manufacture may be offered for sale
in this country. Remember that it is only OSRAM
LAMPS bearing the initials G.E.C. which are of
genuine British manufacture. Look for the initials
G.E.C. on every Lamp you buy.

The OSRAM "ATMOS" Type Lamp em-
bodies the very latest improvements in Incandescent
Electric Lamp manufacture. The filament, instead
of burning in a vacuum as in the ordinary OSRAM
Lamp, burns in an inert gas such as Nitrogen or
Argon.

The OSRAM "ATMOS" Type Lamp pos-
sesses the advantage of concentrated filament oper-
ating at high temperature, giving a light that is
very white in colour, and which closely resembles
Daylight. The Bulb is made with an elongated
neck which gives the lamp a greatly increased heat-
radiating area. Further, any blackening that oc-
curs after long burning will be deposited in this
neck, thereby keeping the lower part of the globe
absolutely clear during the whole life of the lamp.
The Filaments are very strong mechanically.

Osram Atmos Lamps are British Made
Throughout.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS

OF CHINA.

TEL. 518,
HONGKONG.

DURING THE 'XMAS HOLIDAYS GO TO THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

IT IS A MODERN THEATRE, EQUIPPED WITH LUXURIOUS
SEATS AND ALL UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCES.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF
PICTURES & MUSIC EVERY DAY DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

DECEMBER, 24th - - -

(5.15 p.m.)

Vernon Castle

IN

"The Mysterious Client"

XMAS DAY - - -

(2.15 & 4.30 p.m.)

Charlie Chaplin

IN

"A Dog's Life"

BOXING DAY - - -

(2.15 & 5 p.m.)

Bessie Love

IN

"Carolyn of the Corners"

SATURDAY, December 27th - -

(2.15 & 5.15 p.m.)

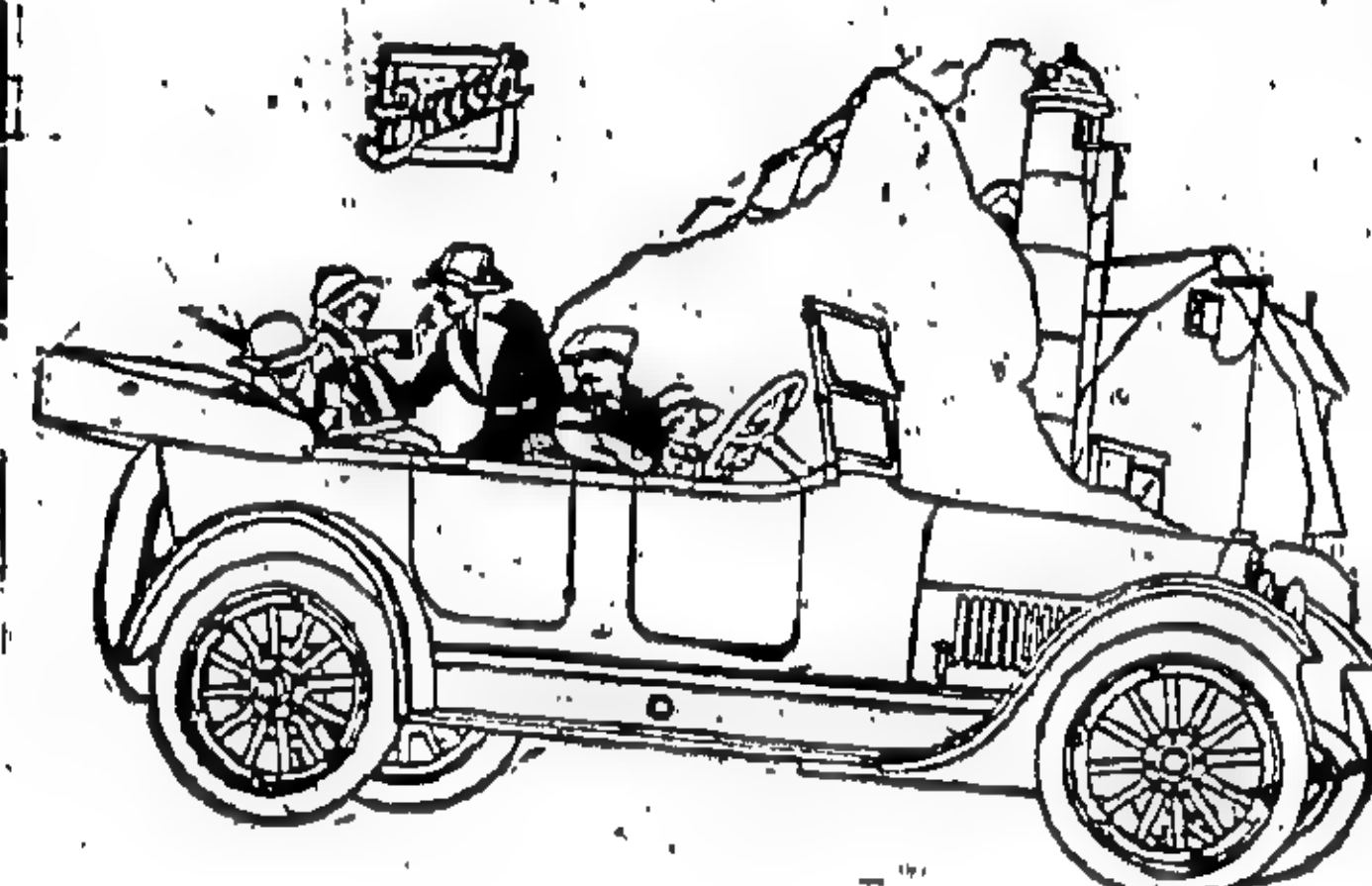
Last Episode

OF

"The Tiger's Trail"

DON'T MISS BRINGING THE LITTLE FOLKS
ON CHRISTMAS DAY TO THE VICTORIA
THEATRE FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOYS.
OUR CHILDREN'S RAFFLE IS AN
ANNUAL FEATURE.

USEFUL INVESTMENTS

FOR
XMAS.

LIKE THE CARAT MARK ON GOLD.

Like the hall-mark on an article of silver, or the Carat mark on a thing of gold, the name BUICK on the radiator of an automobile represents a definite standard of motor-car value. It stands for familiar proven features of design, for excellence of construction, for dependable performance. It represents the product of an organization, which for almost twenty years has maintained an enviable reputation for producing in very large volume motor-cars of uniformly high quality and exceptional performance.

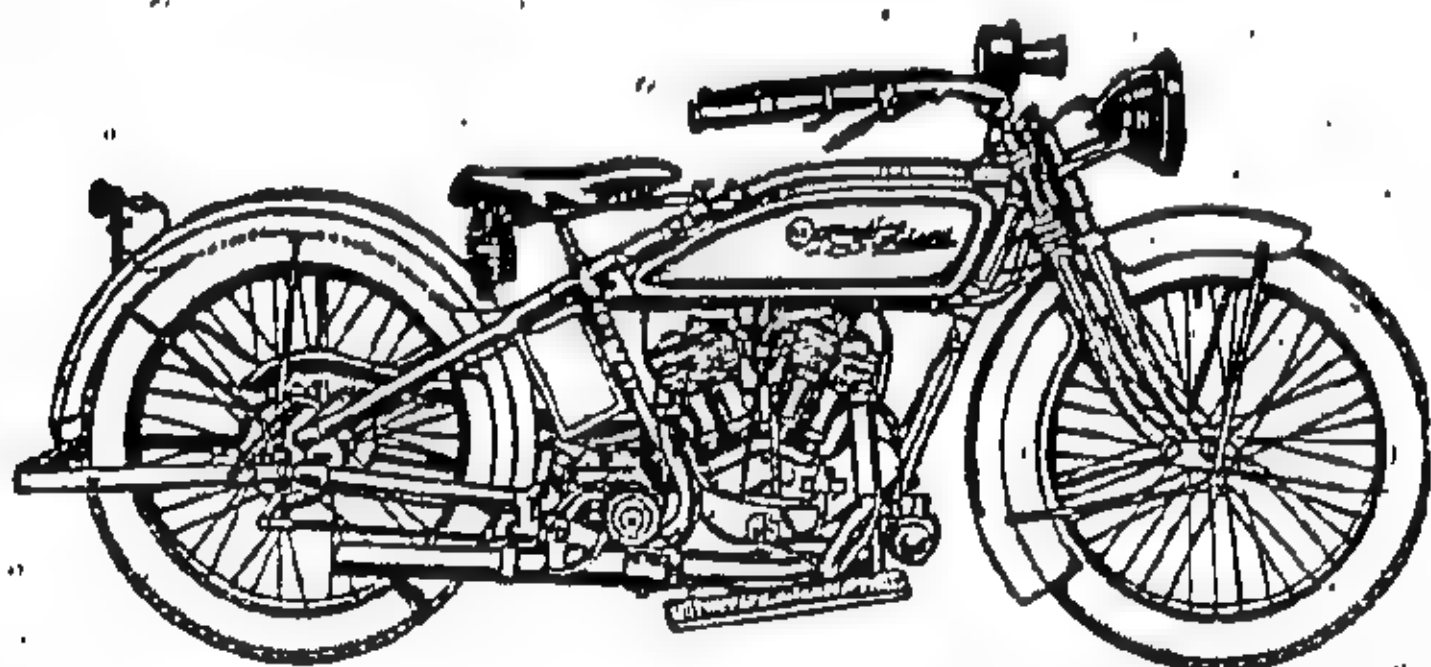
It is the symbol of a car, insuring to its possessor that pleasure and satisfaction which come only from the ownership of an automobile giving the maximum of performance and service under all conditions.

The Chinese Railway Commission, after numerous experiments with cars of different makes, recently placed into operation, between Kalgan and Orge, thirty-five BUICK motor-cars, and their operation has been so successful and profitable that 65 more cars were ordered.

For reliability, economy, strength, performance, balance and convenience there is nothing to beat the BUICK valve-in-head motor car. It is the "Car of Achievement"; the favourite among people who want things done quickly and certainly. BUY A BUICK CAR TO-DAY.

YOUR DREAM
OF AN IDEAL MOTOR CYCLE COME TRUE.

The wonderful possibilities for pleasure-riding offered by the motorcycle are, after all, its first claim on the private owner. Equipped with a side car the pleasure possibilities are greatly expanded and the motorcycle has become a family conveyance, affording healthful recreation to thousands who otherwise would miss the delights of touring and country riding.



In business the parcel car has made the motorcycle an excellent medium for speedy and economical delivery service. The big advantages of the motorcycle for business or pleasure are self-evident. Economy in the first cost, in upkeep, in operation—small space required for storage—speed and power aplenty are but a few.

The 1920 Reading Standard is a sturdy, powerful machine in which nowhere has strength been sacrificed for appearance. It is, however, a beautiful and luxurious machine with handsome, impressive lines. The abundance of power and marvellous possibilities for speed, combined with a sense of stability and comfort in riding, has earned for the Reading Standard in years past the well deserved title, "America's Best Motorcycle." The 1920 is without doubt the "WORLD'S MASTER MOTORCYCLE."



READING, PA.

Before deciding on a motorcycle, better have a demonstration on a Reading Standard.

"A SMALL BIG CAR."

A "Small Big Car" is as fitting a title for the SCRIPPS-BOOTH as may be found. Not an imitation of a Big Car, but a big car built small—all of the refinements, all of the advantages—everything that a big car has, except the high price and cost of upkeep.

It is the ideal car for the particular owner who desires something luxurious without being costly. Not only have the best materials been selected, but they have been built up into a unit so distinctively good as to merit and receive the approbation of the most knowing critics.

Scripps-Booth

EXILE GARAGE,

CARS ON HIRE.

Phone. 2864

Sole Agents.

P.A.A.

Des Vœux Road.

THERE ARE OTHER GOOD CIGARETTES

IN FACT SOME OTHER CIGARETTE MAY JUST HAPPEN TO SUIT YOUR PARTICULAR TASTE BETTER THAN "SPECIALS."

THAT ISN'T STRANGE IN SPITE OF SPECIALS HUGE POPULARITY. A FEW MEN LIKE A FAR STRONGER AND HEAVIER CIGARETTE THAN "SPECIALS."

BUT IF YOU WOULD LIKE A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE, COOL AND FRIENDLY TO YOUR THROAT AND TONGUE AND WITHOUT ANY "MEAN FEELING." AFTER A LONG DAY'S SMOKING

YOU SHOULD TRY
"SPECIALS"

SPECIALS ARE TRULY A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE FOR YOU TO SMOKE
PROVE THIS FOR YOURSELF TO-DAY.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO Co. Ltd.

"SPECIALS"

TURKISH CIGARETTE

A SENSIBLE CIGARETTE.



BUT REMEMBER

THEY MUST BE

WESTMINSTER

"SPECIALS"

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

Confectionery at THE VICTORIA CAFE

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

Christmas Cakes Christmas Pudding.

BEST CHOCOLATES
IN A LARGE VARIETY,
RANGING FROM \$1.25
TO \$1.30 PER LB.
BETTER & CHEAPER
CHOCOLATES NOT
OBTAINABLE ANY-
WHERE IN HONG-
KONG.

Chocolates in Boxes:

SOME BEAUTIFUL
DESIGNS 25 cents to
\$2.10 box.

VICTORIA CAFE.

Xmas Lunch - - \$1.00
Xmas Dinner - - \$1.25

Special Prices.

BEST SERVICE AND
EXCELLENT FOOD.
YOU WILL BE MORE
THAN SATISFIED.

Tables can be Reserved.

USUAL DINNER 75 cents.
USUAL TIFFIN 75 cents.

NEXT TO
WHITEAWAY'S

FINE
LADIES'
ROOMS.

BEST CANNED
GOODS.

THE WELL-
KNOWN
"SUNBEAM"
MARK.

Des Vœux Road, Central.

TELEPHONE No. 2667.

Christmas Cards
of
Various Kinds

Every Good wish.
Yours faithfully,
The Wing On Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

Household and Table
Decorations

Christmas
Crackers

Tinned Goods
of
Every Description

Handsome Fur Sets

Lovely
Artificial
Flowers

Candies
and
Fresh and Dried
Fruits

XMAS SUPPLIES

Beautiful
Decorating
Flower
Strings

at

Wines and Liquors

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

Calls on our
Grocery, Toys, and Wine
and Liquor Departments
ARE SOLICITED.

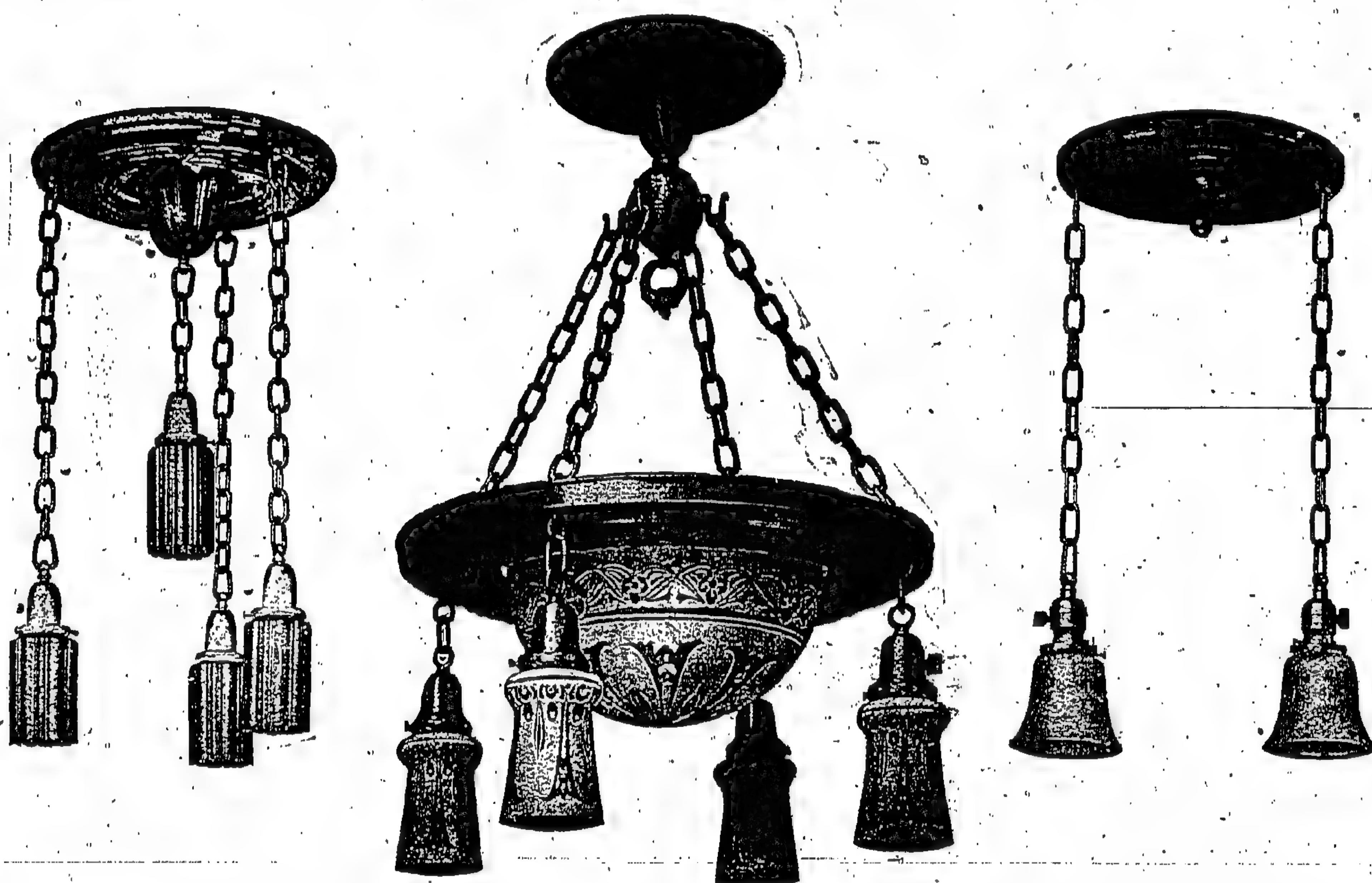
Hongkong.

"Ring up"
2898.

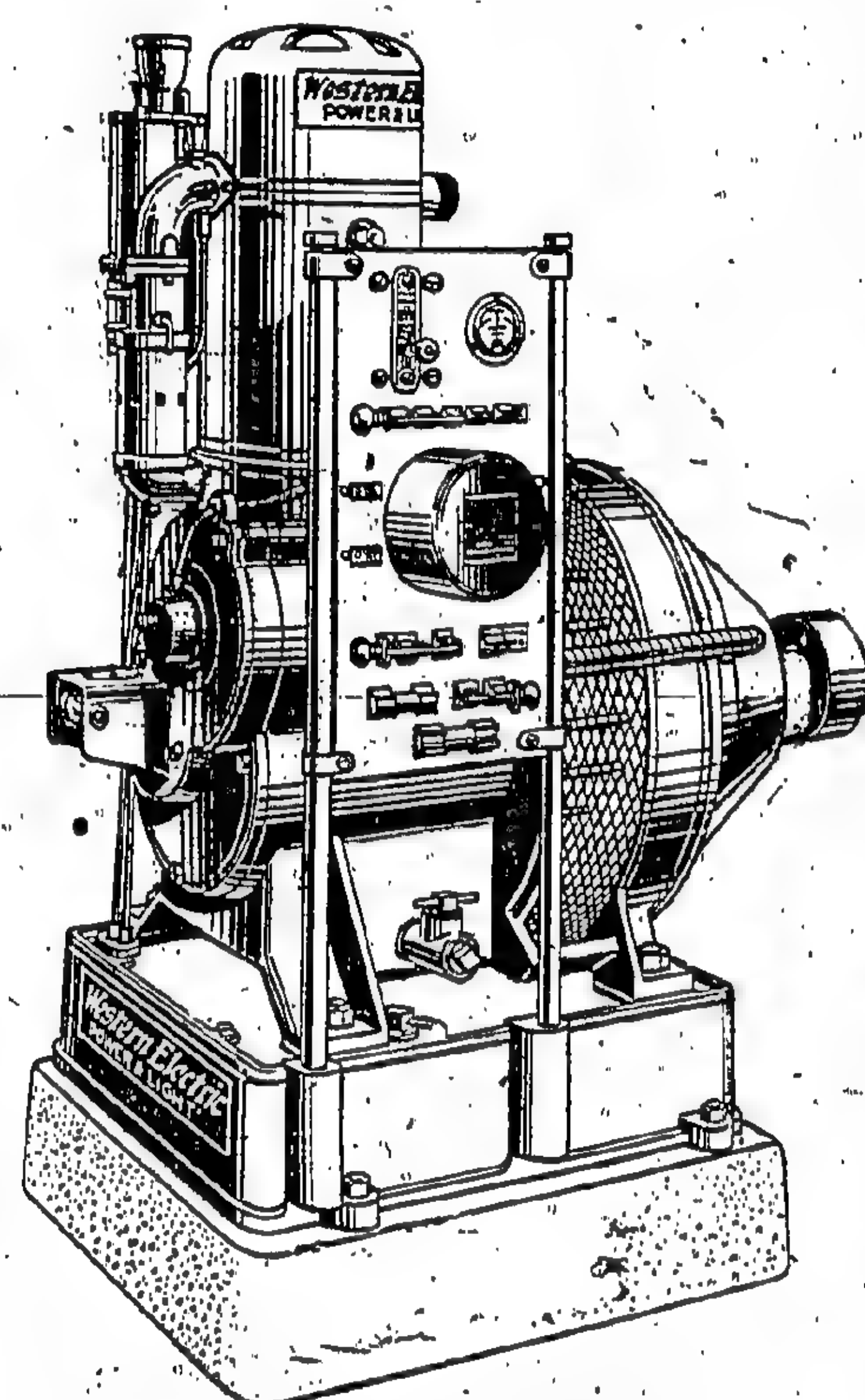
UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

MACHINERY

Importers and Engineering
Contractors Manufacturers' Representatives.



LIGHTING FIXTURES, Artistic fittings for Modern residences.

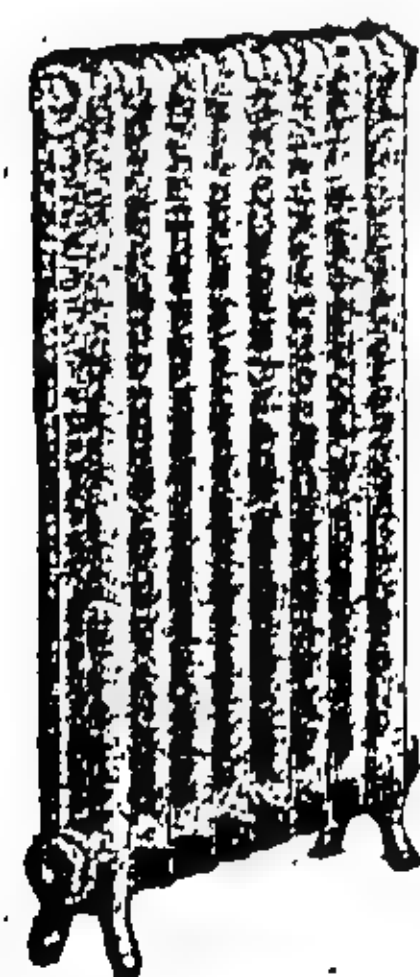
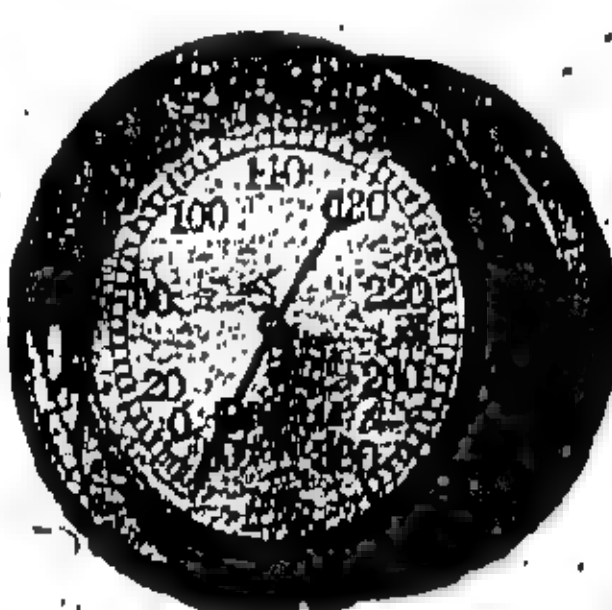


Westco Light with Batteries

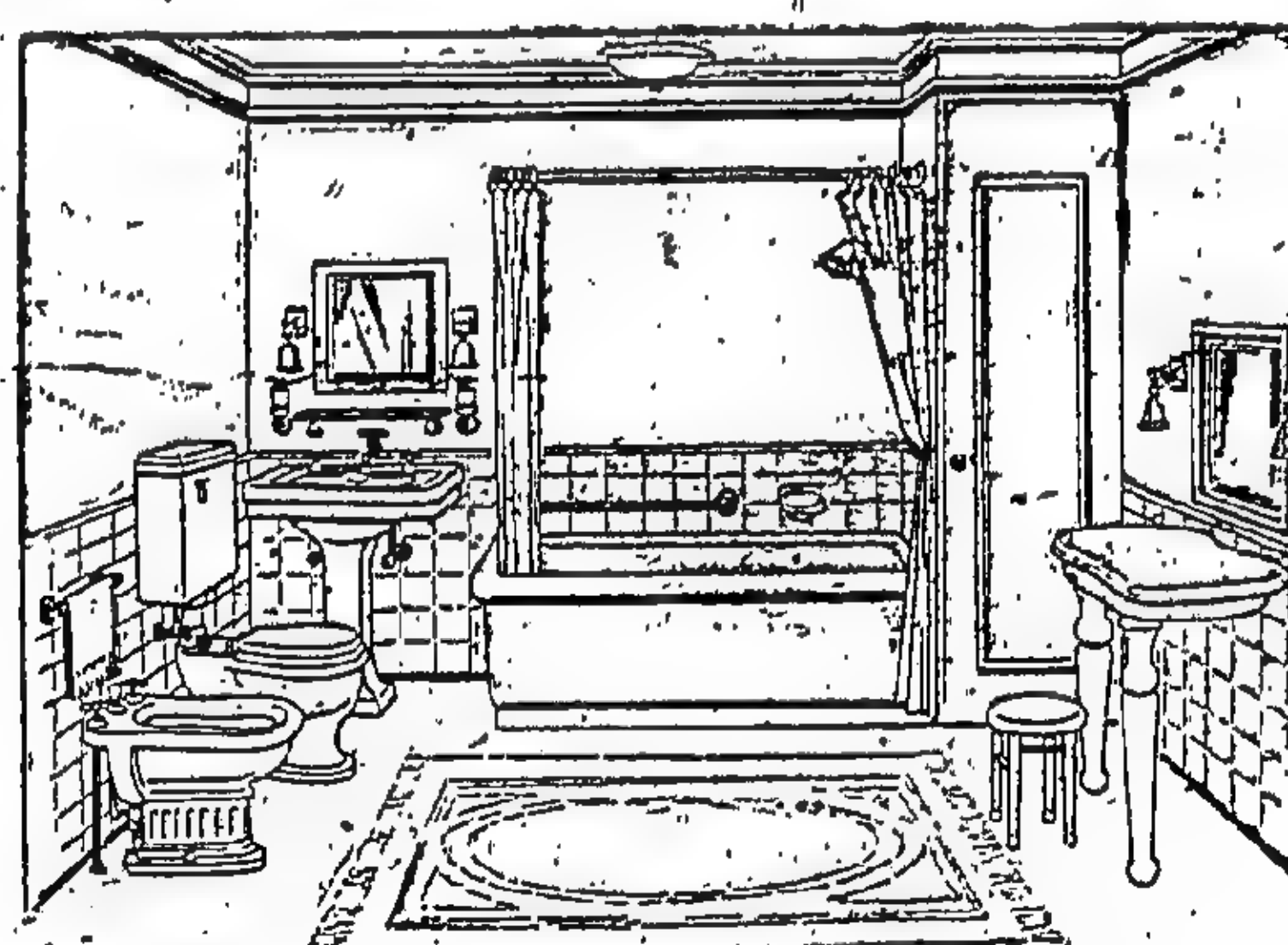
Sole Agents for
CHINA and INDO CHINA,
Western Electric Power and
Lighting Plants.



Pressure and Ammonia
Gauges. Agents for the
ASHTON VALVE Co.

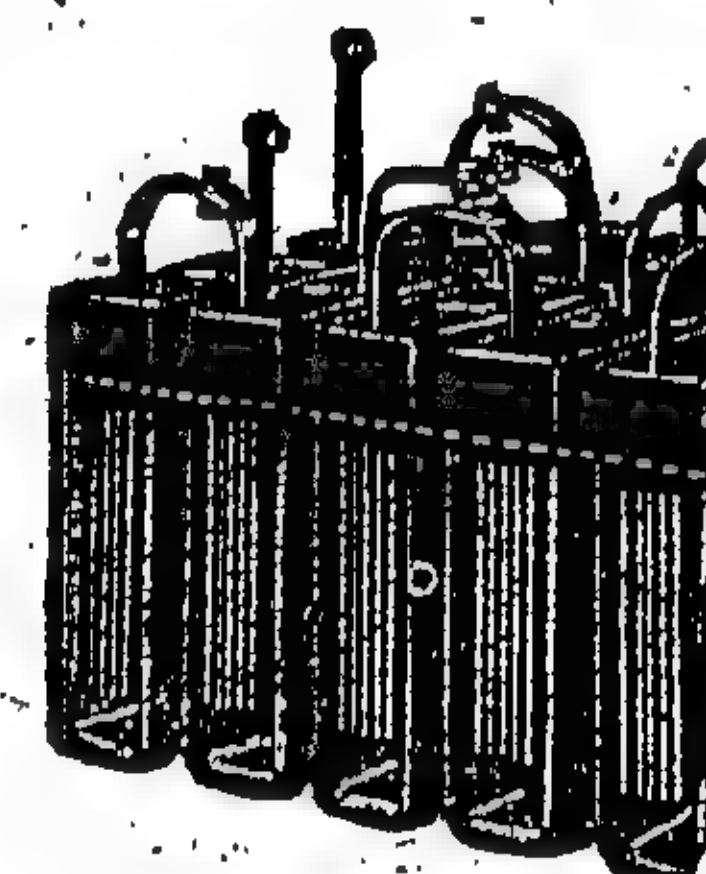


Radiators & Boilers
Domestic Engineering
Hot water-heating and
supply for General
House use.

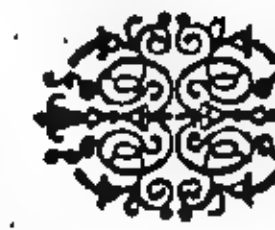
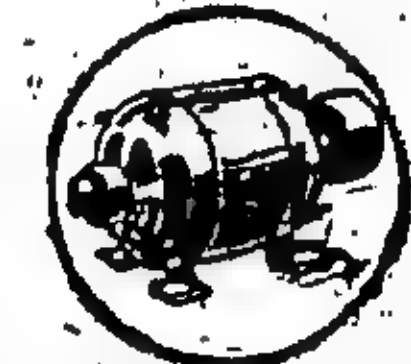
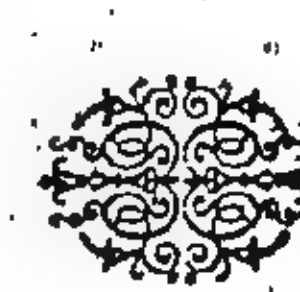


SANITARY ENGINEERING

(MODERN BATHROOM.)



NORMAL LEVEL
OF SOLUTION



ELECTRIC MOTOR

Agents for the WAGNER ELECTRO Co.

Agents for:

Marine Engines for Crude-oil and
Kerosene, Electrical Appliances,

ETC., ETC.

Everything for the Machinery Line.

Offices and Showrooms,

13, CHATER ROAD, EAST.

CASCADE

THE PREMIER BEER

IN

Hongkong.

STEWART'S GOLD MEDAL

WHISKY

No Mourning after the Night before

TRY

RED ROC

A Medicinal Water from Natural Springs.

HASTINGS, HODGE & Co.

New Government Buildings, = = = Hongkong.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!!

PRESENTS FOR ALL

Come and make your selection early.

Everything can be obtained from the
ONE PRICED STORE.

XMAS BARGAINS.

NEW ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES, NOVELTIES,
TOILET GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TOYS, CIGARS,
SMOKERS' REQUISITES, JEWELLERY, XMAS
CARDS, ETC., ETC.

THE SINCERE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Telephone 1967-8

Telephone 1967-8

JUST ARRIVED!!

MODELS OF THE ESSEX CAR.

Now on view at the Dragon Motor Car Co.

The ESSEX car is manufactured at the famous Hudson Factory. The fact that the Hudson Company decided upon this 5-seater model, ensures purchasers a first class car.

Besides being a beautiful car the ESSEX has a powerful motor and takes hills in wonderful style.

Furnished in up-to-date and comfortable fashion, those who have seen the cars predict they will become popular in the Colony.

On view at the DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. Enquiries are invited.

The Dragon Motor Car Co. beg to announce that they have the following new cars for sale in stock: CHANDLER, 7-passenger; ELGIN, 5-passenger; OVERLAND Model 90, 5-passenger; ESSEX, 5-passenger.

The following models are on order: HUDSON Super Six, 7-passenger; DODGE BROTHERS Touring cars, 5-seater; OVERLAND MODEL 4, 5-passenger.

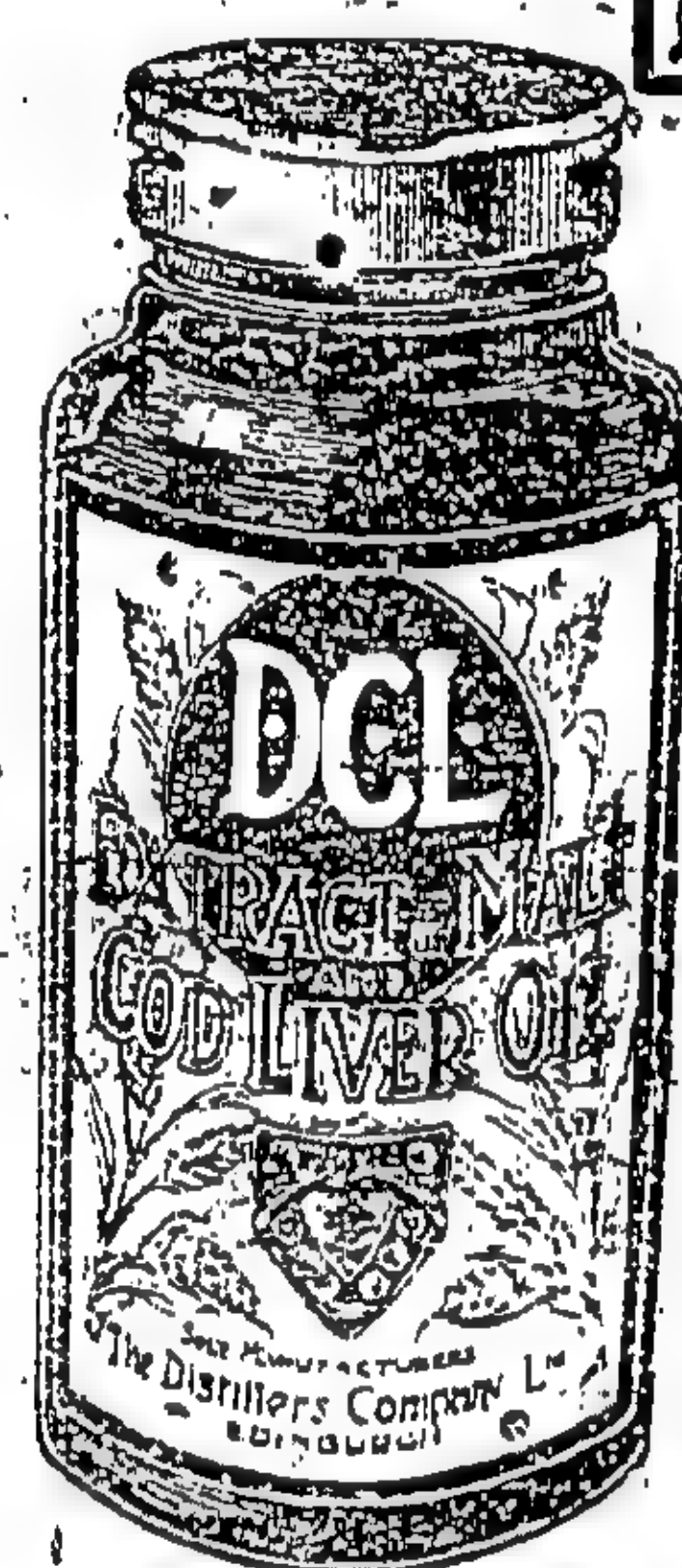
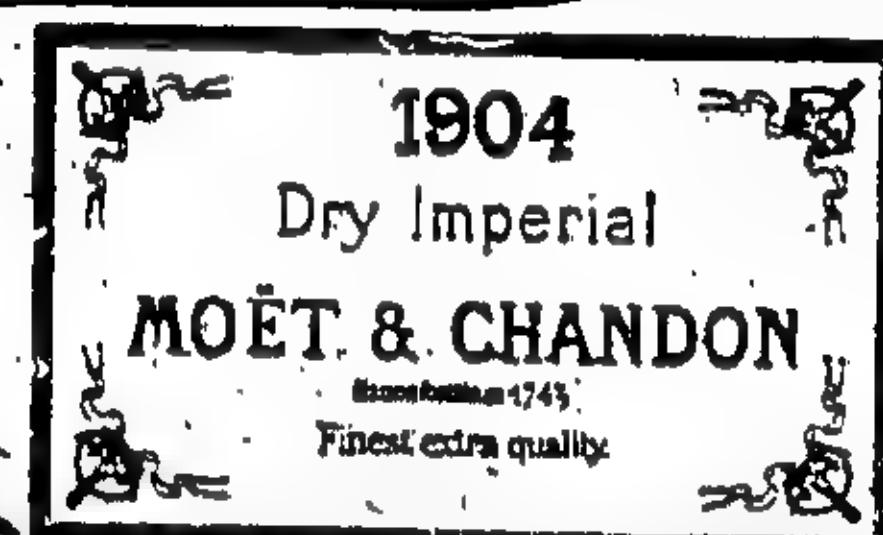
Full particulars on application.

Tel. 482. **DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.** Tel. 482.

GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

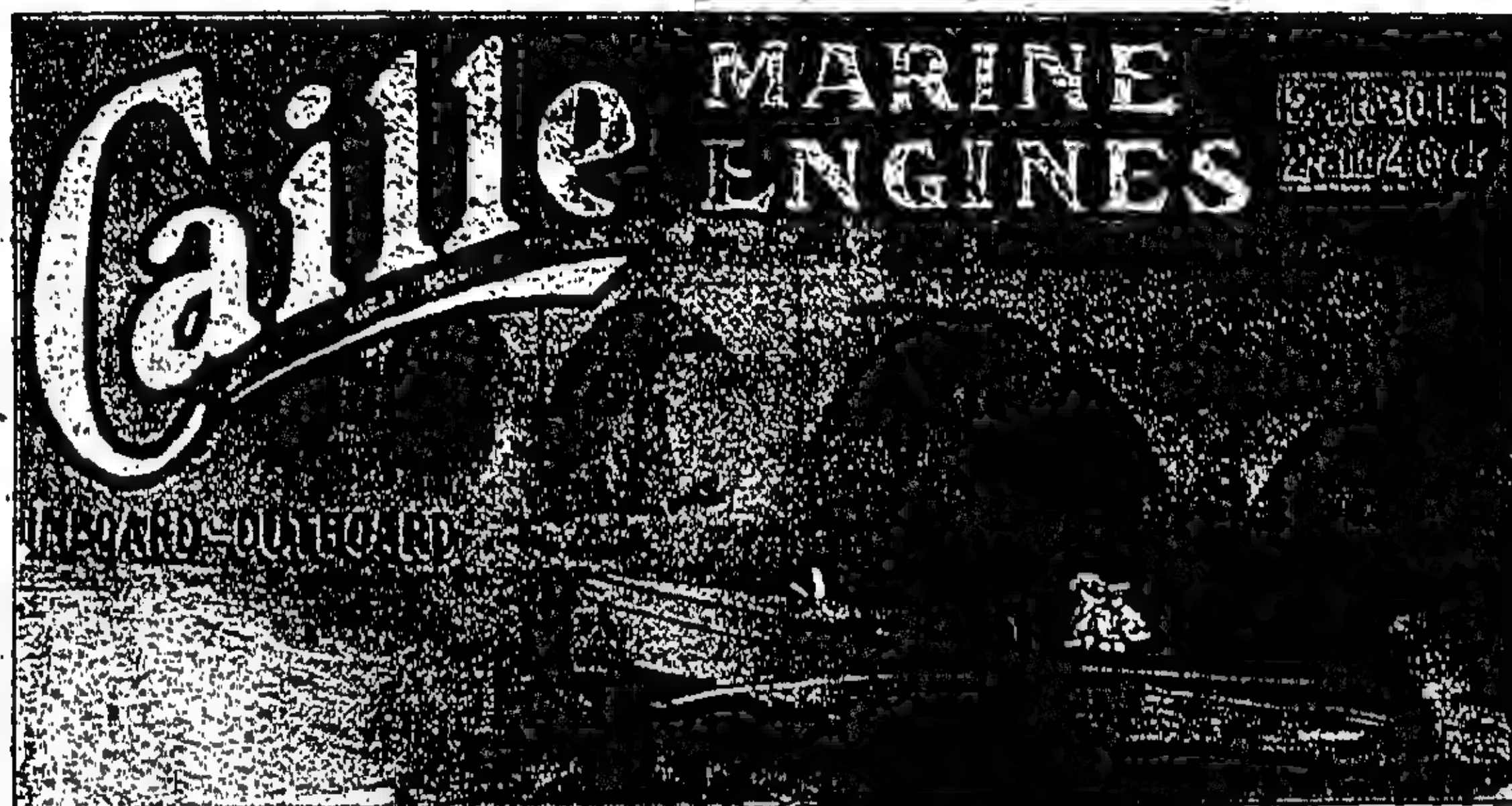


GANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

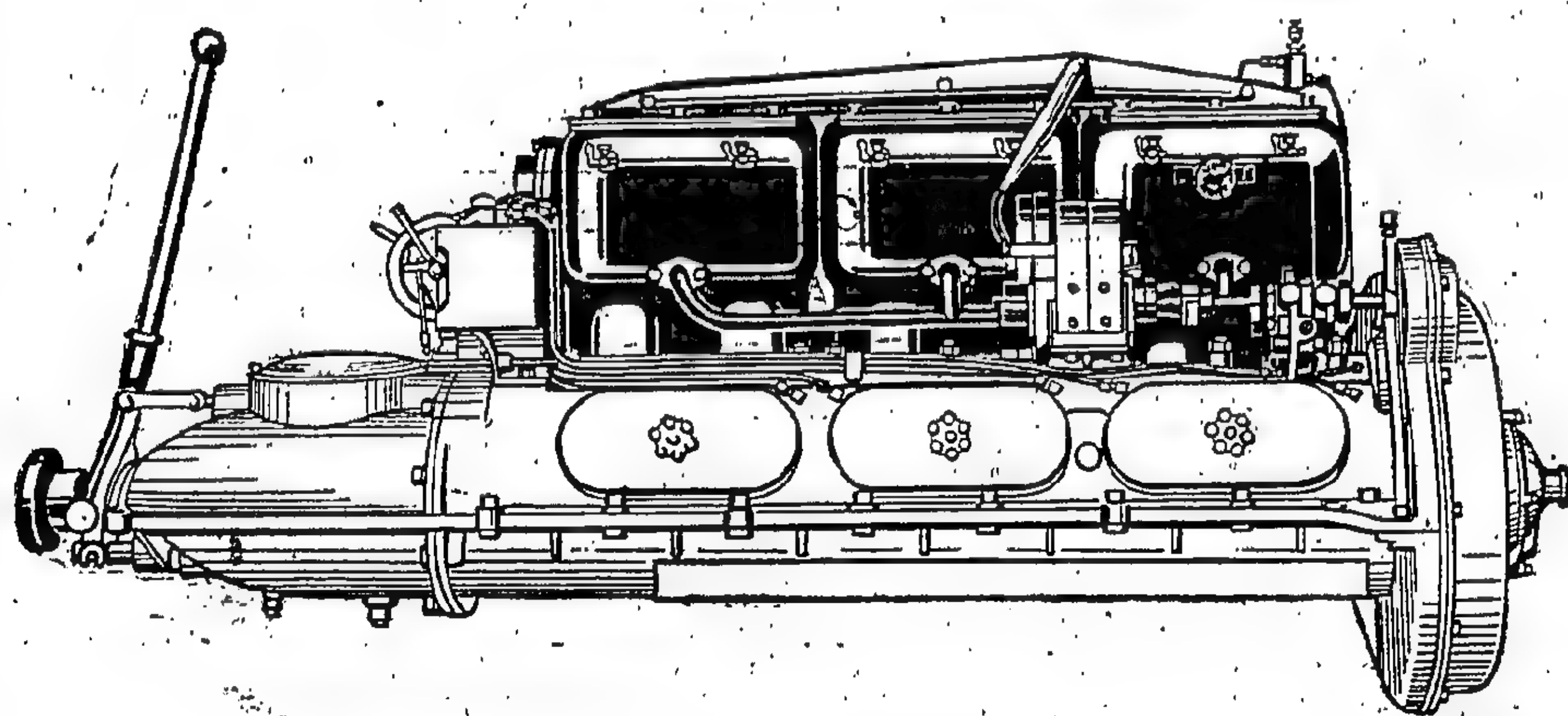
EVERYTHING FOR MOTORING

BY

LAND and SEA



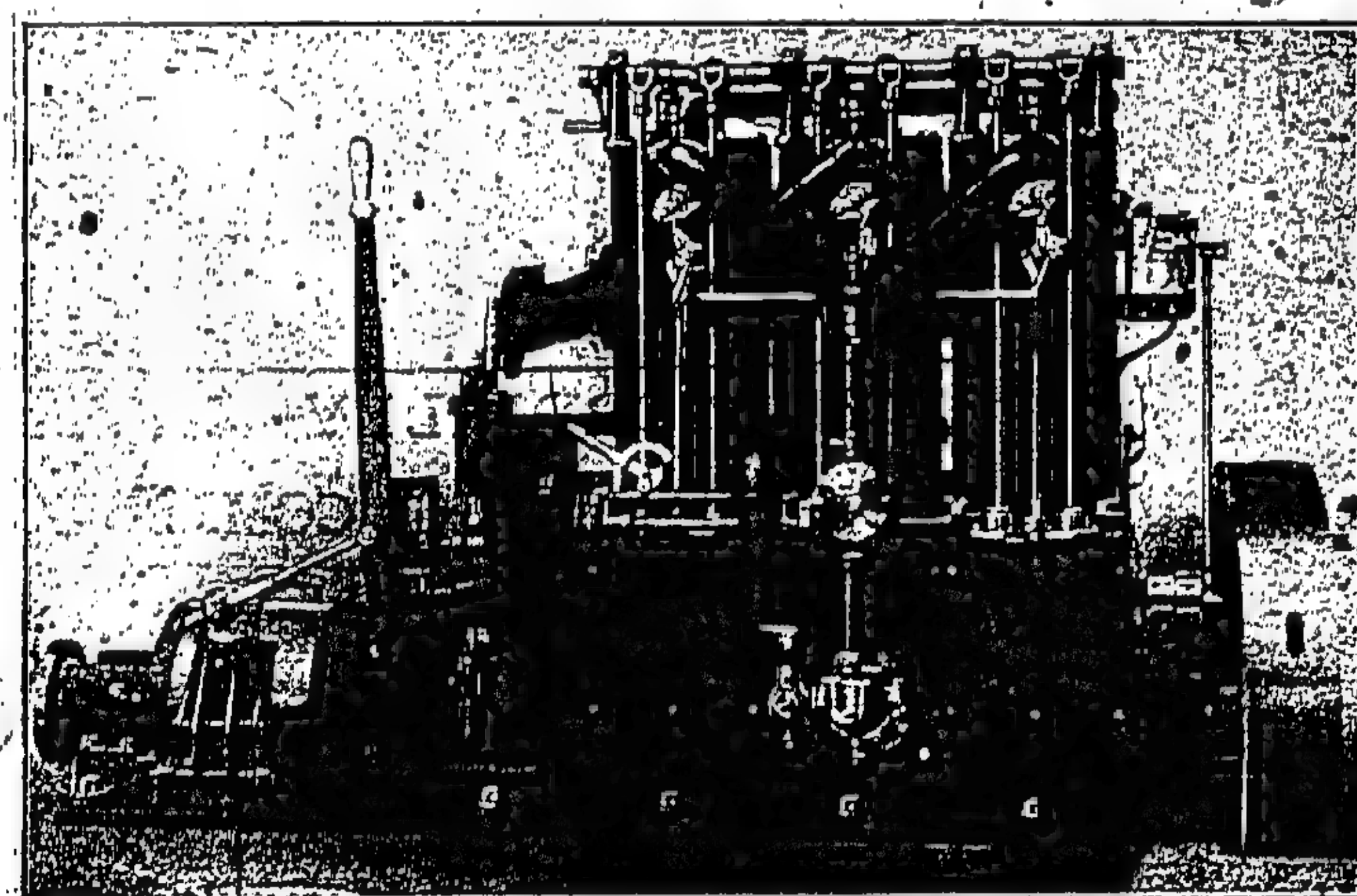
Our Engineering Staff will gladly, Submit suggestions as to the best Selection of a Motor for any Hull. Our long Experience in Motor Boating is at the disposal of Prospective Customers, no matter whether business results or not.



MODEL D-6

"THE MOTOR THAT CROSSED THE ATLANTIC"

"After twelve years of note-worthy achievement in building motors of the highest class, the D-6 is by far our best engine—sturdier and stronger even than the SCRIPPS motors that crossed the Atlantic from Detroit to Petrograd, or conquered the Whirlpool Rapids. The new model retains all the old-time SCRIPPS qualities of durability, plus the most modern refinement—insuring perfect cleanness, silence, and velvety smoothness of operations."



ATLAS

"GASOLINE AND DISTILLATE ENGINES."

"All the Refinements—None of the Faults"

Until the coming of the ATLAS, each Heavy Duty Marine Engine had its own chief features. None had them all. The ATLAS Distillate Engine is a combination of all the better features, the troublesome ones having been discarded, thereby meeting more nearly than any other heavy duty engine, the demands of to-day and the future.

SOLE EXCLUSIVELY BY

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

25, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

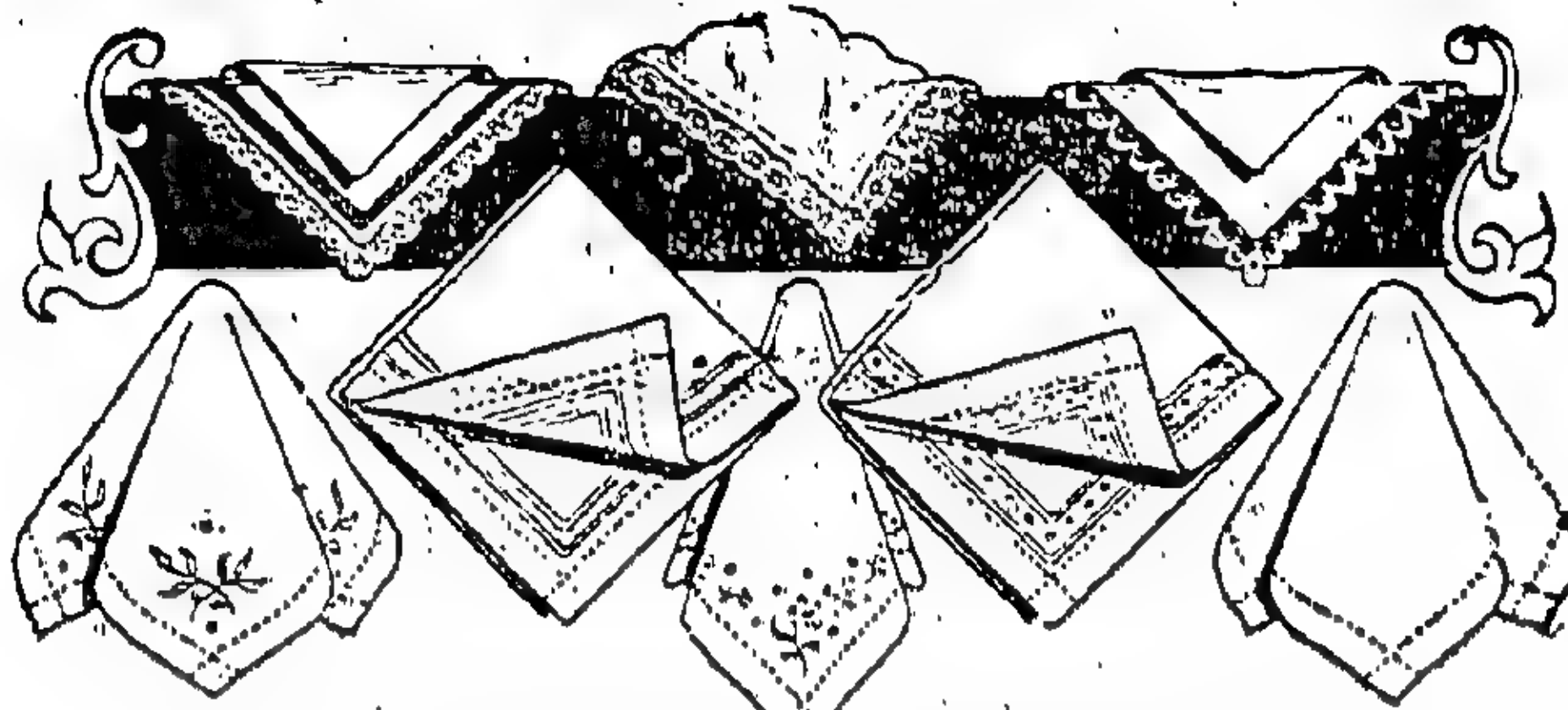
WHITEAWAYS' FOR LADIES' WEAR



Ladies' Tweed and Blanket, Cloth Coats. An excellent selection. From \$17.50 to \$39.50.



Silk Blouses in White and Colours. Latest styles. From \$9.50 to \$17.50 each.



LADIES' LACE & EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS

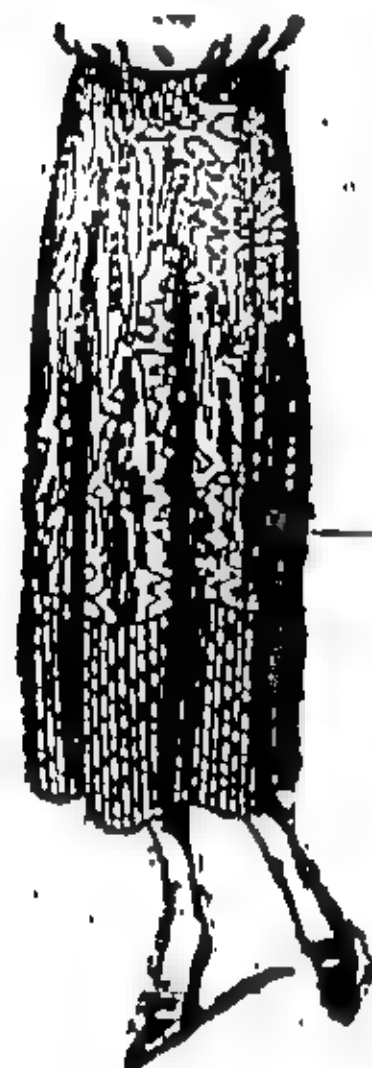
- (a) Ladies' Linen handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Border, ... \$4.50 per dozen.
(b) Fancy handkerchiefs in Boxes, Hemstitched and Embroidered, ... \$2.50 to \$5.00 a box.
(c) Fancy handkerchiefs in Plain and Fancy Edge, Nicely Embroidered, 15 to 50 cents, each.



Ladies' White Voile Blouses, well cut and made, Nicely Embroidered. \$3.75 to \$6.75 each.



Ladies' Black Plush & Astrakhan coats with Fur Collar. \$15.50 to \$37.50.



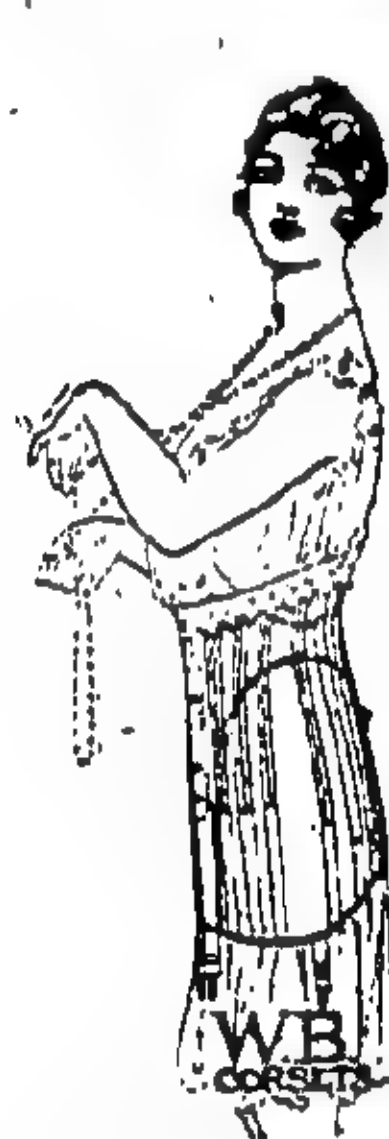
Ladies' Underskirts in Morette and Silk in all Colours. \$5.75 to \$21.00.



Ladies' Embroidered Night Dresses. Good Material nicely Embroidered. \$6.75 to \$7.50.



W. B. Corset No. 504. Medium Bust long over hips. A light weight. \$6.25.



W. B. Corset No. 479. Low Bust long over hips. \$7.75.



W. B. Corset No. 1801. Front Lacing very comfortable style. \$12.50.



W. B. No. 181 Low Bust long over hips & suspenders. \$4.75.



Embroidered Camisole Now and Latest Styles from: \$3.50 to \$11.00 each.



Gold Jerseys and Coats in all colours. \$11.50 to \$32.50.



Ladies' Divided Skirt in Stockinette in White, Navy and Tan. Price \$3.00.



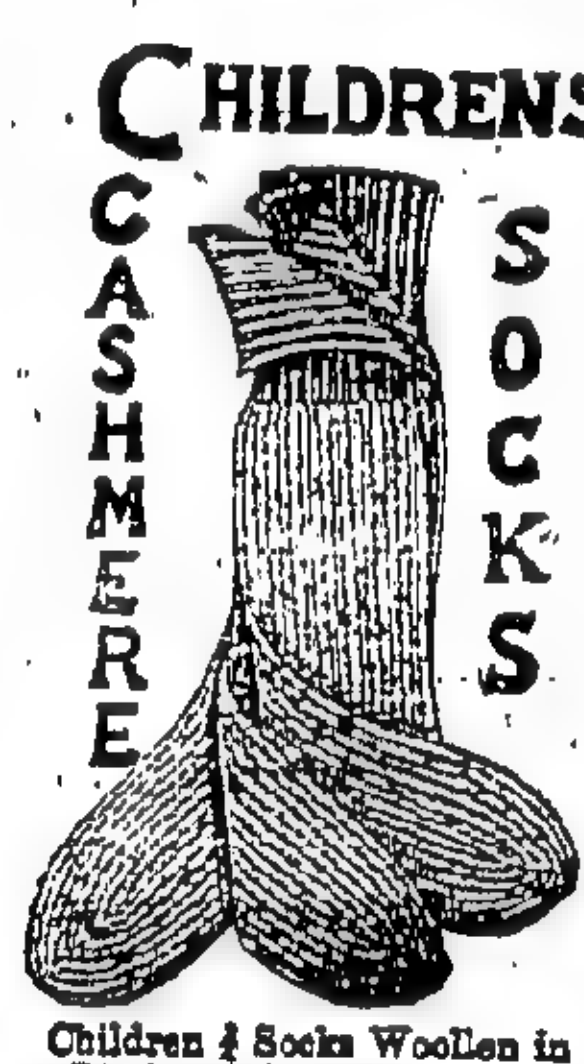
Maid's Overcoats in Tweed and Cloth. A splendid assortment in all sizes. \$3.50 to \$17.50.



Infant's Wool Jacket in White Wool with Coloured Trimmings. \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 or \$2.75.



Ladies' Kid Gloves in White, Black and Tan. 2 buttons. \$3.75 to \$5.50 pair White with Black Stripes. \$1.50 pair.



Children's Socks Woolen in Black, White and Tan. All sizes. \$1.10 to \$1.50 pair.



Girl's Sailor Frocks in Navy Serge. Embroidered White on Collar. \$7.50 to \$3.50.



Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, Fine make, All Sizes. \$2.25 pair.

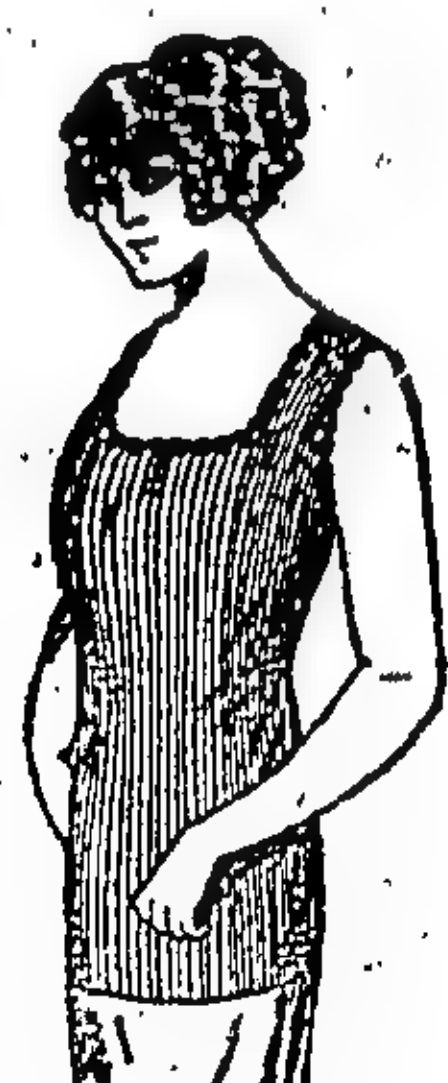
WE CORDIALLY INVITE INSPECTION AND COMPARISON

SATISFACTION, WE AIM TO GIVE THIS AT ALL TIMES.



Ladies' Handbags in Leather and Silk. A most useful present. \$3.50 to \$10.50.

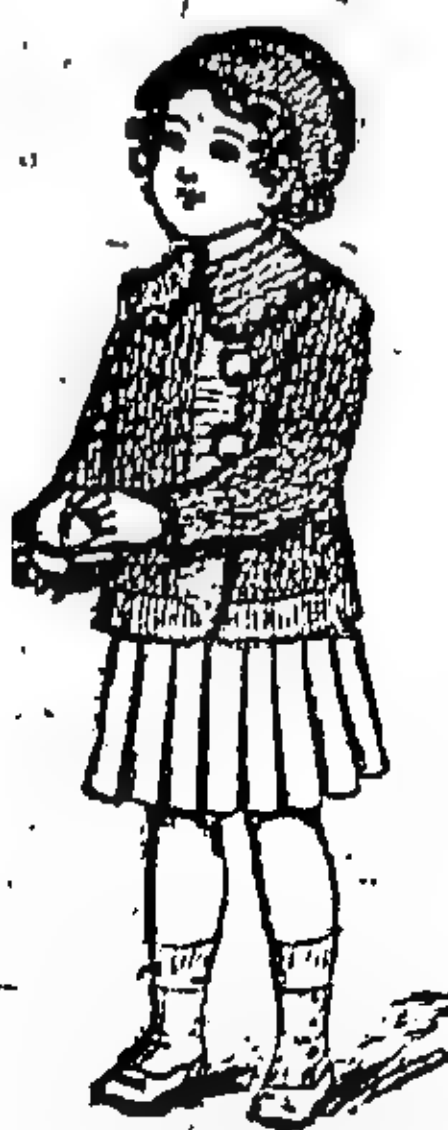
XMAS. BAZAAR NOW OPEN BRING THE CHILDREN.



Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vest. Neck no sleeves. \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50.



Ladies' Serge and Tweed Coats in Navy, Gray and assorted Tones. From \$12.00 to \$39.50.

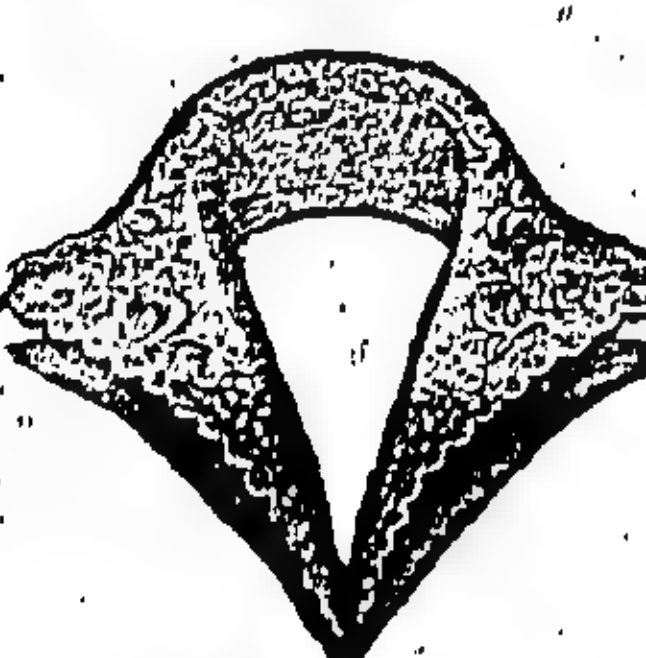


Girls' knitted Coats and Caps in white, Brown, Rose and Navy. \$10.50 to \$14.50.

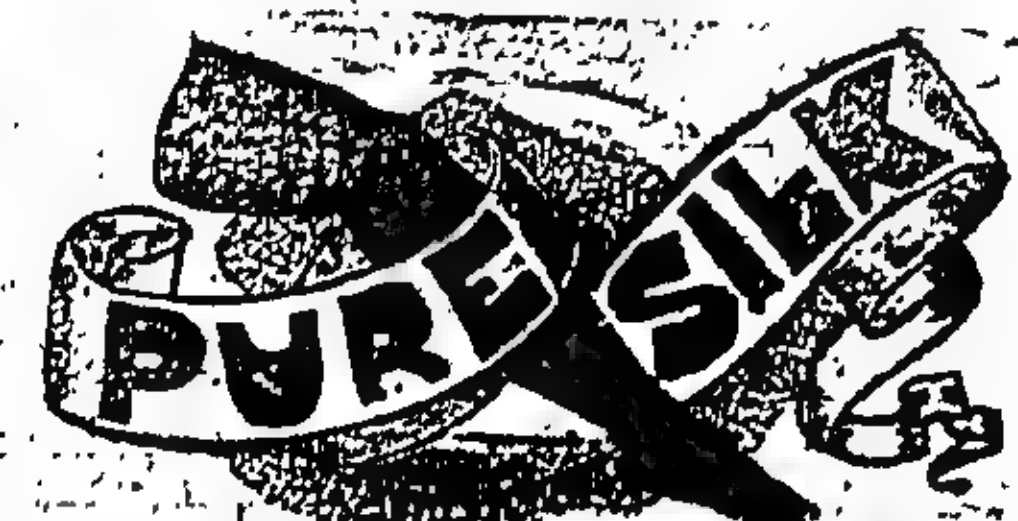
XMAS. BAZAAR NOW OPEN BRING THE CHILDREN.



Children's Felt and Velvet Hats in all Colours. \$2.50 to \$5.00.



Fancy Neckwear, Collarettes, Fichus, Collars, etc., etc. From 50 cts. to \$3.50.

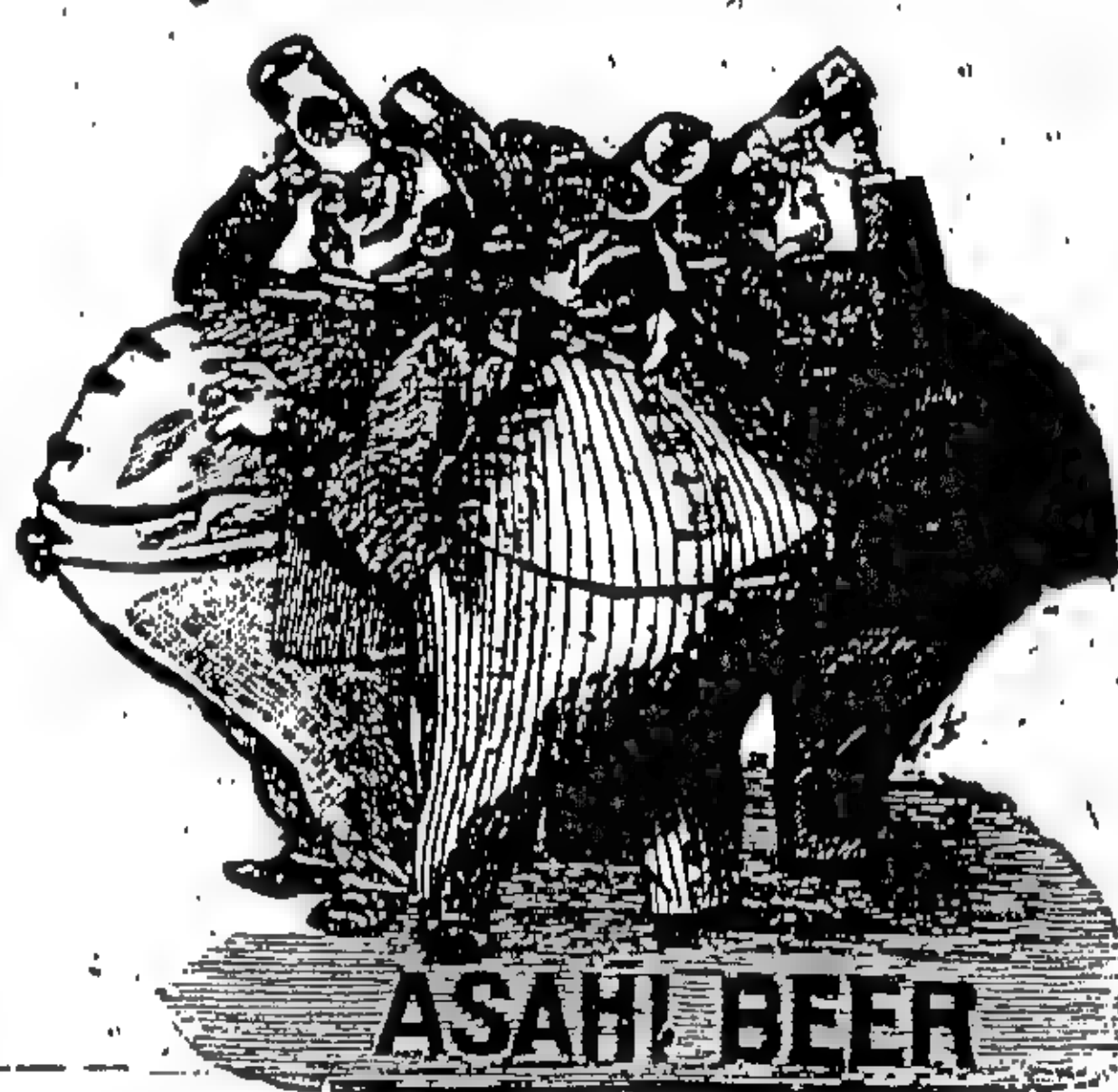


Ladies' Silk Hose with Lisle Feet and Tops. Black and Tan \$2.45. White \$2.50 pair.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., Hongkong.

"ASAHI BEER"

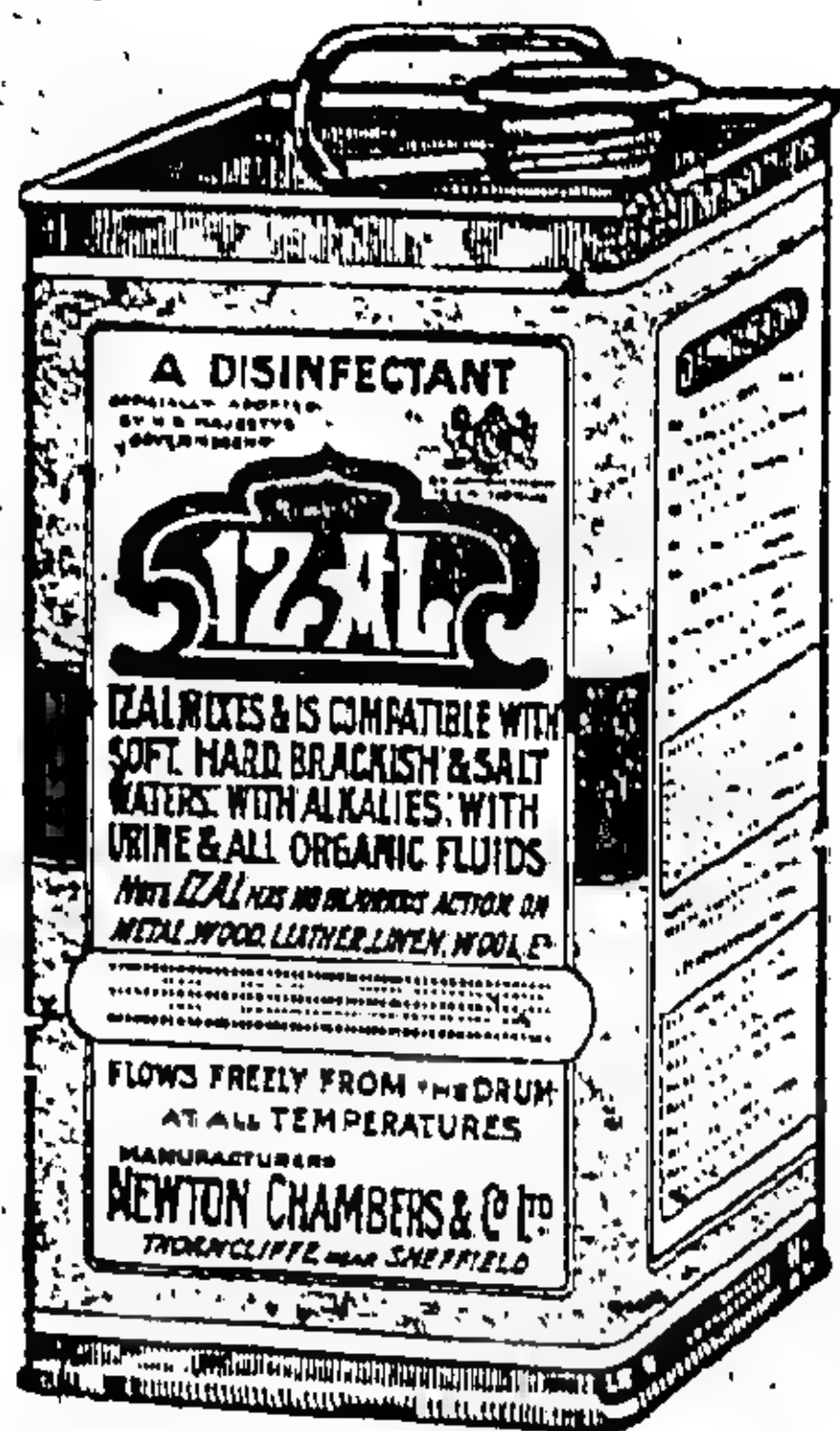
DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. LTD.



TOKIO JAPAN

mitsui bussan kaisha ltd.

Sole Agents.

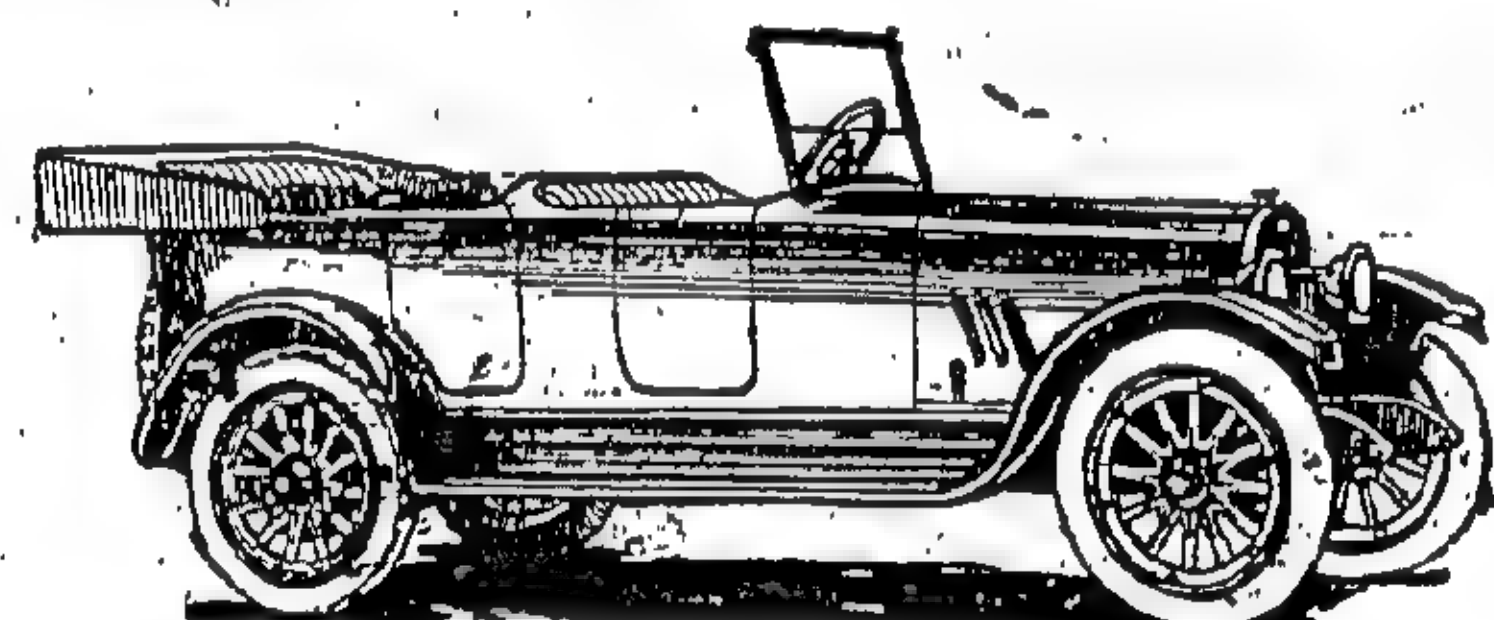
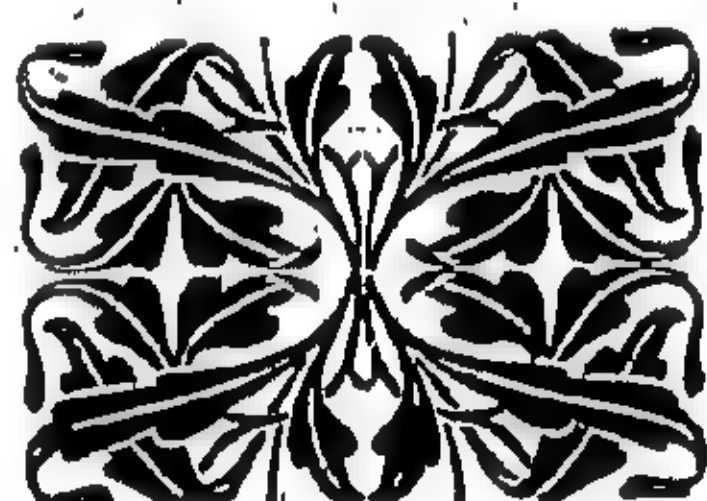
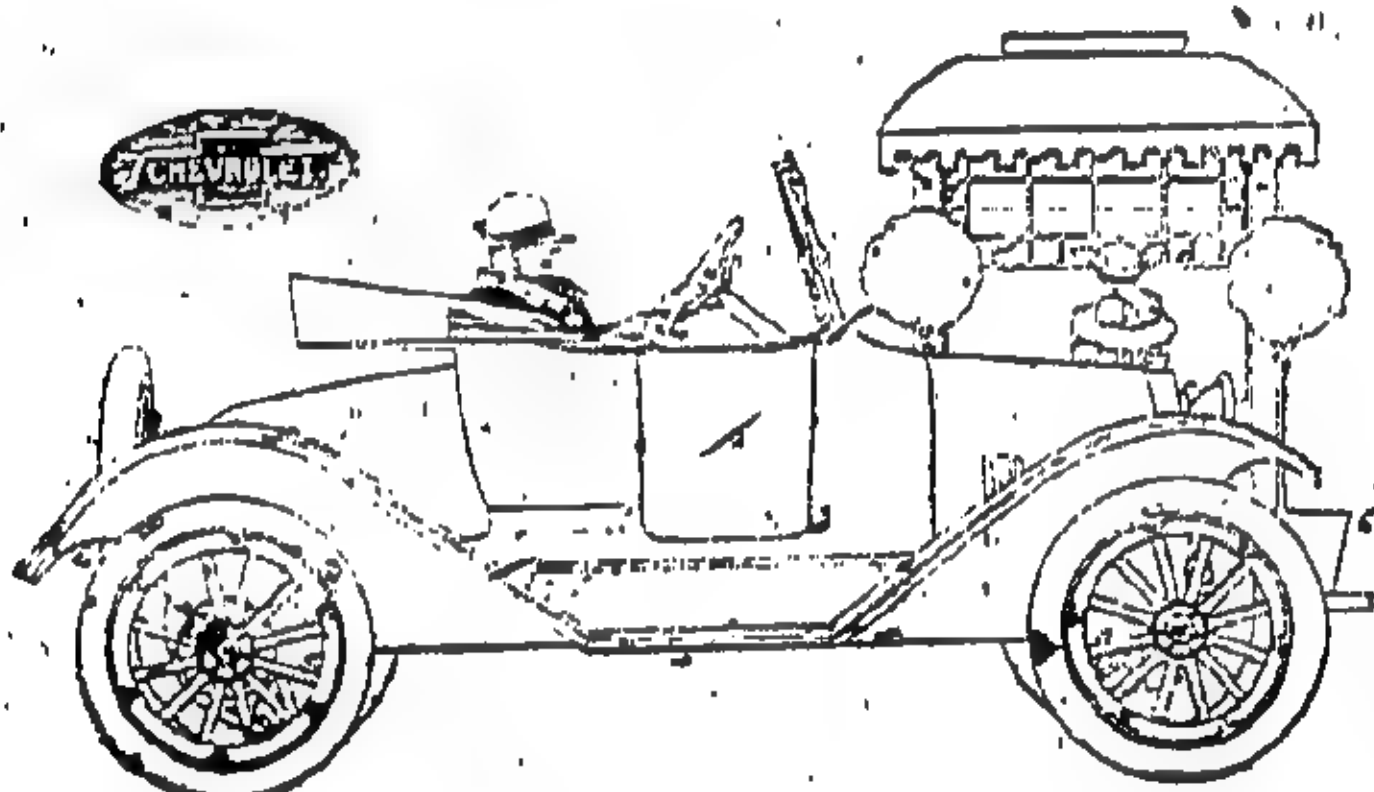


IZAL

THE IDEAL
DISINFECTANT



DESTROYS THE GERMS OF DISEASE

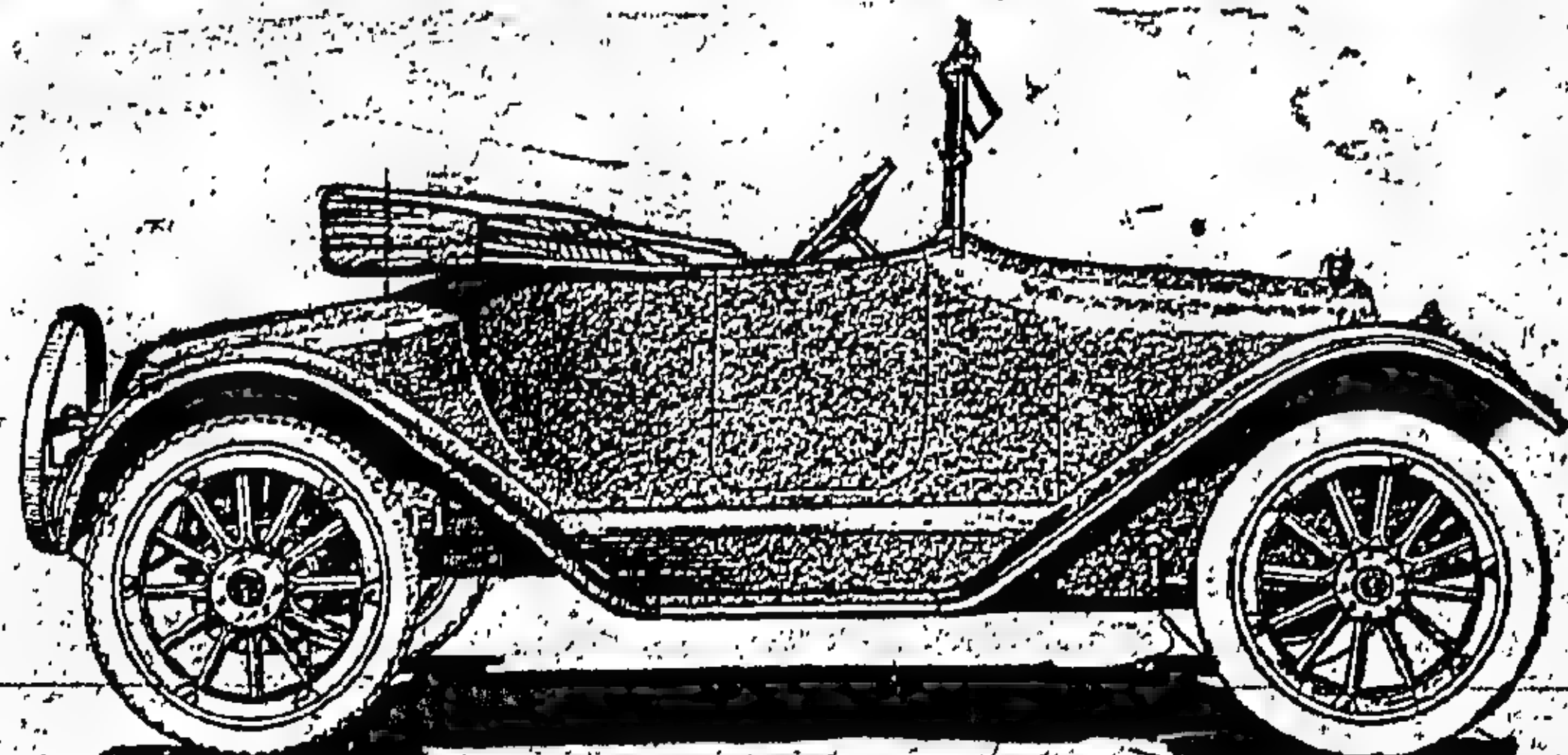
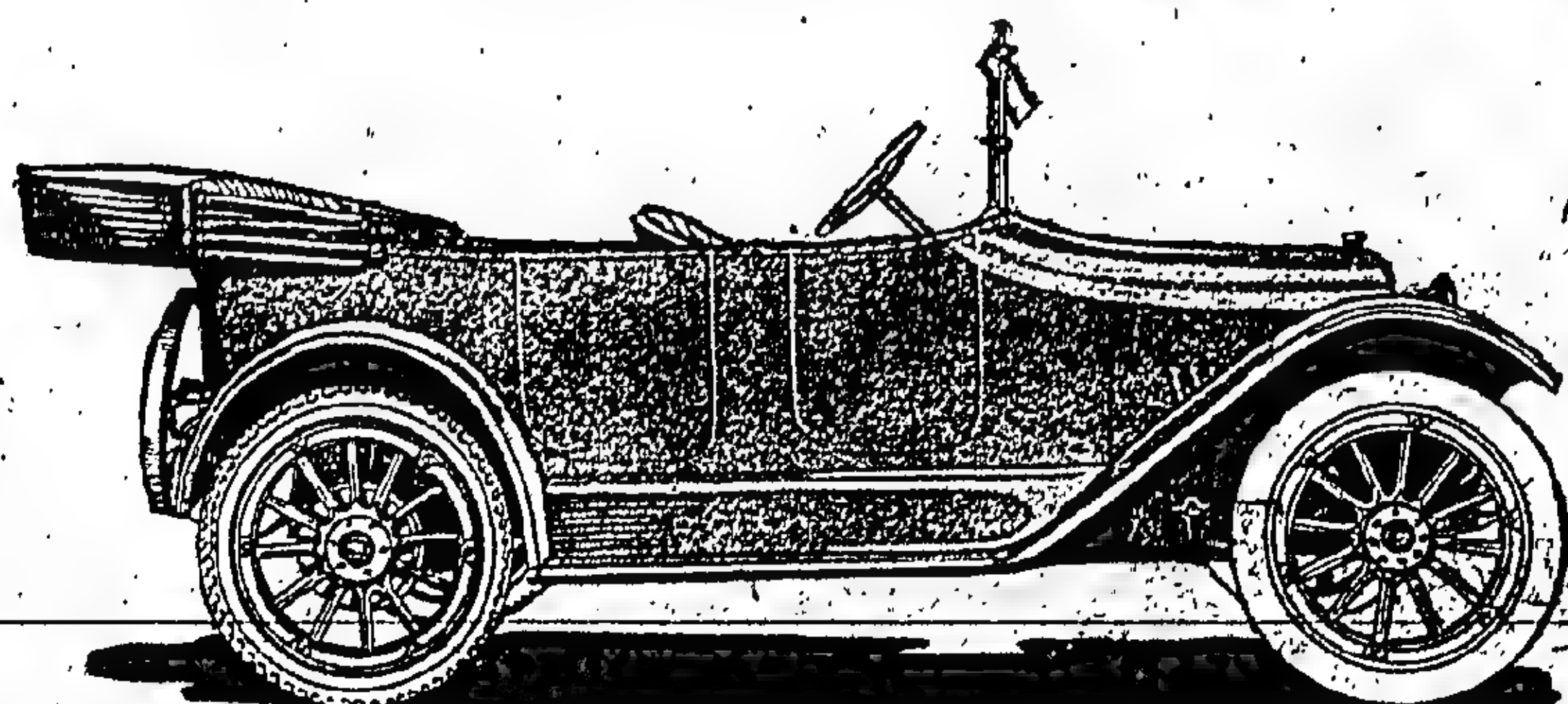


CHEVROLET

LOWEST PRICED ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED CAR
IN THE WORLD.

CARS IN STOCK.

Sole Agents: **W. R. LOXLEY & Co.**



Import-Export



Shipping-Engineering

ARNHOLD BROTHERS

& COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Shanghai.

BRANCHES:—Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Chungking,
Chinkiang, Hongkong, & Canton.

AGENCIES:—London & New York.

JOHN TULLIS & SON, LIMITED, GLASGOW.

ORIGINAL INVENTORS OF COTTON BELTING
AND
—MACHINERY FOR ITS MANUFACTURE

LEATHER BELTING, ROUGH LEATHER, HAIR BELTING, DRESSED LEATHER,
COTTON BELTING, CHROME LEATHER, COPPER RIVETED DELIVERY HOSE,
WOVEN CANVAS HOSE, DECK HOSE, ETC., ETC., ETC.

“SOLIGNUM”

THE ONLY REMEDY AGAINST DESTRUCTION OF WOODWORK BY
WHITE ANTS AND DRY-ROT.

“SOLIGNUM”

DOES NOT EVAPORATE, CRACK OR PEEL, BUT SEARCHES RIGHT INTO
THE WOOD.

PATENT ROOFINGS

“A-B-C” BRAND and “PAGODA” BRAND

Waterproof Weatherproof Guaranteed.

Wm. **POWELL** Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

FOR XMAS PRESENTS

TOYS.

*Motor Cars, Tricycles, Rocking Horses, Scooters,
Dolls, Perambulators, Books, Wooden Blocks,
Games, Crackers, Meccano Sets, and Dynamos,
Fur Toys, and Toys of every description.*

FOR LADIES.

*Handsome Fur Sets, Dressing Gowns, Nylon and Crepe de
Chene Blouses, Woollen and Silk Scarves, Silk and Leather
Bags, Gloves, Dainty Neckwear, and Fancy Handkerchiefs in
Boxes, and many Novelties.*

FOR GENTLEMEN.

*Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas, Fancy Waistcoats, Sweaters,
Ties in latest patterns, Gloves, Walking Sticks, Slippers,
Fitted Dressing and Suit Cases, Mufflers, Handkerchiefs
and Novelties.*

USEFUL GIFTS.

*Tea Sets, Spirit Kettles, Cake-stands, Jam Dishes, Vases,
Cruets, Eiderdown Quilts, Cushions, Fancy Silk Table
Covers, and many other useful articles in Our Furnish-
ing Department.*

William **POWELL**, Ltd.

TELEPHONE No. 346

DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

PARIS, December 18th.
L'Echo de Paris states that at yesterday's Supreme Council the opinion was expressed that only the ultimatum to Germany, which is being drafted today, could get the Allies out of an embarrassing situation.

Marshal Foch declared yesterday that if the ultimatum was despatched, he would be ready to carry out the plans prepared last June, the threat of which brought the Germans to Versailles.

Well-informed circles affirm that the Allies will occupy Frankfurt and Essen if the Germans do not sign forthwith.

Le Matin's correspondent at Brussels states that the Belgian Cabinet, to-day, will declare in favour of a military entente with France and Britain.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson's summons to Paris emphasizes the seriousness of the position developing out of the growing arrogance of Germany.

The Supreme Council in Paris, yesterday, secretly discussed the enforcement of the Treaty. Marshal Foch was present. The deliberations were resumed to-day.

The British attitude towards Germany is described as one of absolute firmness. Complete agreement exists between Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson on all measures being taken in the Armistice of Occupation, with a view to continuing military preparations.

Unusual military activity prevails. Numerous heavy guns were taken across the Kehl Bridge to the right bank of the Rhine.

PARIS, December 18th.
Although nothing has been published regarding the discussions of Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Wilson and the Council, it is generally understood that everything is ready for immediate action. The Rhine troops have been re-grouped in such a manner as to facilitate their advance.

It should be remembered that the Treaty of Versailles is not yet in force. The Armistice regime still exists. The Armistice was prolonged on February 18th, for a short period without the date of expiry. It can therefore be ended on three days' notice.

Meanwhile, telegrams from Switzerland report the exodus of wealthy Germans from the right bank of the Rhine. The number of German civilians awaiting permission to enter Switzerland is increasing daily.

PARIS, December 18th.
The Supreme Council's Note to Germany demands that the German Government sign the protocol, stating which the Allies will adopt military measures and coercion.

PARIS, December 18th.
The Note to Germany was not communicated to the German Delegation to-day, probably it will be presented to-morrow.

PARIS, December 18th.
The text of the Note was adopted unanimously. The greatest secrecy is naturally maintained regarding its contents.

It is understood, however, that it is firm in tone and there is every reason to believe that German discussion in connection with its enforcement of the Treaty will be closed once and for all.

It is even possible that Germany will agree to the exchange of ratifications within a week.

PARIS, December 18th.
The Supreme Council finally examined the question of payment of Customs duty to Germany on her land frontiers. The German Government desires these duties collected in gold, like those on the sea frontiers. The decision in this matter has been postponed, pending the enforcement of the Treaty.

PARIS, December 18th.
Le Petit Journal states that the Allied Note demands that Germany sign the protocol without discussion. This precludes possibility of further negotiations. After three days' notice, the war regime may be resumed and the blockade automatically re-established.

Despatches from Berlin indicate that the Government's position is becoming difficult in the face of the bluster of the militarists, whose demonstrations have become bolder since the receipt of the Entente Notes.

It is apparently believed that demobilisation and the war-weariness of the Allies, as well as the supposed accession of the United States, will prevent the application of military pressure to enforce the Treaty.

Freiheit, throws a sinister light on the armament of the Defence Corps. It describes the semi-official statement cabled yesterday as monstrous fiction and declares that the Citizen Guards drill regularly, including bombing practices, while the so-called Public Security Police is officered by regulars and equipped with heavy mortars and flame throwers.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Glasgow, referring to the Germans as to whether Germany would ratify the Treaty, said that Britain and her Allies had the power—and would, if necessary, exercise it—to assure that the Treaty, which was a stern treaty, will be not merely ratified, but also carried into effect with sufficient portion of Great Britain's great army had been preserved to see that the terms of peace would be enforced.

PARIS, December 18th.
The Daily Mail correspondent in Berlin states that Herr Noske, the Minister for War, interviewed in regard to the advance of the Allies, after a preliminary bluster,

declared that the Allies could do what they pleased. Germany did not possess the means of resistance.

The statement is regarded merely as an effort of the Government to save its face.

PARIS, December 18th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that there was little reason to doubt that the communications now being held between the Allies and the German Government with a view to immediate ratification of peace would result satisfactorily.

PREMIER APPEALS FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

LONDON, December 17th.
The following is an amplification of Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Manchester Reform Club:—

Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the Anti-Dumping Bill was retrogressive, but the promoters of the Tariff Bill of 1913 or the Runciman resolutions in Paris, which singled out one nation for condemnation after the war, could not condemn the Government's attitude.

He, as a free trader, refused to believe that the cause of free trade was inseparable from permitting dumping, which Mr. Asquith had styled unfair competition. To remove dumping would strengthen free trade.

This one measure was to be used to urge the Liberals to abandon their pledges, further divide the nation, and hamper national reconstruction. They were asked leave the combination which had carried the greatest reform act and the greatest land reform ever carried, which pledged along with liberal institutions to India.

Continuing, he said:—"We are asked to divide the nation in the face of a vigilance enemy in order to re-unite the Liberal Party on the German dump heap. That is not going to make Liberalism a living force."

The Premier, paying a tribute to the loyalty of his Unionist colleagues to their election pledges, said that Mr. Runciman had regrettably advocated co-operation between the best elements of the Liberals and the Labourites. "The same thing applied to the best elements of the Liberals and the Unionists."

He asked Mr. Asquith whether, if he had been in power and at war, he would have dismissed his Unionist colleagues who helped to win the war.

The only alternative to the Coalition was confusion. That was a new challenge to civilisation affecting the whole fabric of society. It declared private enterprise a failure which must be rooted out.

Those who believed in the virtues of private enterprise must remove the evils which provoked the challenge.

National unity alone could save Britain, Europe and the world. He appealed to Liberalism to participate worthily in the united effort to save the world.

LONDON, December 17th.
Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Glasgow, prophesied that there would be no general election for at least three years.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

LONDON, December 18th.
Mr. T. P. O'Connor has issued a manifesto declaring that there is nothing to expect from the present Ministry, which has broken its pledges to Ireland in almost the same breath in which they were uttered.

He announces that the United Irish League of Britain has become an independent ally of the Labour Party.

LONDON, December 18th.
In the House of Commons, Capt. W. A. Redmond strongly protested against the new order requiring users of motor cars in Ireland to possess permits.

Mr. Ian Macpherson, replying, refused to withdraw the order (Cheers), which, he said, was intended to prevent serious outrages in which motorists were used.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM.

LONDON, December 18th.
The latest and one of the most interesting "bookies" is Cardinal Mercier's "Memories of Belgium during the German Occupation," the publication of which has begun in the Times.

Cardinal Mercier makes his correspondence with the German authorities a feature of his story as embodying "my war experiences in the tensest and most vivid reality."

The book, unlike other war books, dwells on the moral aspects of the struggle. Cardinal Mercier, from the outset, grasped that it was a conflict of Right against Wrong. In his first communication to General von Bissing, he told the latter that he represented "a usurping, hostile nation in whose presence the Belgians asserted their right of independence."

From this attitude, Cardinal Mercier did not swerve until the day when Baron von Lancken came to tell him that evacuation was imminent. Lancken said:—"You are to us the incarnation of occupied Belgium."

Documents quoted by Cardinal Mercier show that the Germans were fuming but helpless, unable to silence and afraid to imprison him, who had refused, silenced, denounced, and bantered the enemies.

AMERICAN COAL STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, December 18th.
The embargo on the bunkering of foreign vessels is causing great concern. The various Embassies are discussing the situation with the Shipping Board. It is suggested that Britain, not having a commercial agreement with the United States, may be forced to send coal overseas.

NEW YORK, December 18th.
Owing to the coal shortage, 100 Eastern railroads are drastically curtailing their passenger services. The heating of the New York subways and elevated tramways has been partially cut off. Street lighting has been halted.

The Broadway signs are restricted to an hour nightly.

LONDON, December 17th.
An unconfirmed report from Washington states that the coal strike has been declared off. The details will be completed on December 18th.

WASHINGTON, December 17th.
The Attorney-General announces that a compromise which will terminate the coal strike has been reached by the representatives of the Government and the miners. It will be submitted to the Miners' Executive Committee on Tuesday.

The compromise was suggested by President Wilson, who was represented at the conference by his Secretary, Mr. Taft. The miners' representative will urge the men to accept.

CHICAGO, December 17th.
The miners' officials state that President Wilson's proposal included a 14 per cent. advance in wages and the appointment, upon the resumption of work, of a Commission to study wages and profits and the conditions connected with the industry. It is believed that it is certain the strike will be settled this week.

ITALY.

ROME, December 18th.
Work is being resumed almost everywhere.

ROME, December 17th.
The publication is now permitted of the details of grave disorders in Mantua on December 3rd and 4th, in which eight were killed and 50 wounded as the result of a protest against the strike.

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, December 18th.
The Navy estimates amount to £157,500,000.

Mr. Walter Long pointed out that a large proportion was for services before the Armistice. He mentioned that the situation in Ireland necessitated the employment of six destroyers, three sloops, and six motor launches in Irish waters.

The clearance of the sea of mines had been accomplished well within the scheduled time. The loss of life during mine-sweeping was only 8 per cent.

The new Atlantic Fleet, compared with the Grand Fleet, would consist as follows:—Battle squadrons, two, compared with four; battle cruiser squadrons, one, compared with two; cruiser squadron, six, compared with ten; light cruiser squadrons, one ship; light cruiser squadrons, two, compared with seven; destroyed flotillas, four, compared with six; submarine flotillas, three, compared with six.

There had been 22,000 officers and men demobilised; 811 ships had been cancelled out of 1,000 ordered and being constructed; £25 of His Majesty's ships had been lost in the war, including 13 battleships, and 3 battle-cruisers, in addition to 513 auxiliaries lost.

Three million persons and fifty million tons of goods had been transported by sea in war time.

The estimated expenditure on new construction was £25,000,000.

CRISIS IN DALMATIA.

PARIS, December 18th.
The Yugo-Slav Delegation states that it has received alarming reports of D'Annunzio's intentions in Dalmatia. Ten thousand of his troops are ready to attack Spalato and Cattaro.

The Delegation has informed the Supreme Council that in the event of D'Annunzio's troops crossing the line of demarcation, the Yugo-Slav soldiers will be ordered to resist the attack. The Delegation declines responsibility for the consequences.

INCIDENT ON THE KIEL CANAL.

BERLIN, December 17th.
A semi-official statement says that, while the British steamer St. Helena was anchored in the Holtenau locks in the Kiel Canal, a man on board escaped. A British patrol pursued and fired on him. German troops, who occupied the locks, and police from Kiel, boarded the steamer and found German war prisoners en route to Danzig to be forcibly incorporated in the Polish Legion.

They had been selected from prisoners camps in England on account of their Polish names. It was pointed out that the men were in German waters and were therefore no longer prisoners.

The Captain of the St. Helena, under protest, released 800 men who did not wish to remain. About 50 to 100 remained, and proceeded to Danzig.

The German Government has protested very vigorously to the Inter-Allied Naval Commission against this infringement of German sovereignty and the armistice involved in the passage of a steamer through the Canal with German prisoners, and in the crew's use of firearms.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, December 17th.
The exports during November amounted to £107,400,000, compared with £98,700,000 in October. The imports amounted to £143,900,000, compared with £133,500,000 in October.

LONDON, December 18th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Arthur Samuel, Sir Auckland Geddes said that if it was roughly estimated that the excess value of imports over exports in the United Kingdom during the eleven months of 1918 was offset to the extent of three-fourths by British shipping of bunker coal and the interest on investments abroad, exports were increasing satisfactorily and the quantities of luxuries imported were very small.

LONDON, December 18th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Boyle, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that detailed arrangements for providing accommodation on British warships for representatives of British trading firms were still being discussed with the Admiralty. No accommodation had yet been finally allotted.

There were on the lists of the Overseas Trade Department 300 applications for assistance in obtaining passages to overseas ports, but it was anticipated that accommodation could be found for a very large proportion of these on ordinary liners.

The First Lord of the Admiralty was doing everything in his power to expedite the accommodation on the ships going abroad.

THE CASE OF FATHER O'DONNELL.

LONDON, December 18th.
In the House of Commons, continuing his reply to Mr. John Devlin, who asked for condemnation of Father O'Donnell's arrest and treatment, Mr. Winston Churchill said that there was nothing to show that the principal witness's report was not bona fide, although the Court found that he had misheard Father O'Donnell.

Mr. Churchill said he believed that O'Donnell had acted imprudently. He pointed out that the Court had acquitted him, but had not honourably acquitted him.

Referring to the comment of Sir Donald Maclean that the affair was an outrage, Mr. Churchill indignantly asked what language then would Sir Donald apply to the murder of the Police in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) The episode was unfortunate, but he condemned the attempt to make out a case for a quarrel between Britain and Australia on that account. The motion was talked out.

Y.M.C.A.

LONDON, December 18th.
Mr. J. J. Virgo has been appointed world's representative of the Y.M.C.A. He starts on a tour of the world in 1920, beginning with South Africa. Thence he will go on to the Malay States, Straits Settlements, Australia, India and America.

RUMANIA.

LONDON, December 18th.
Reuter learns that Rumanian objections to signing the Austrian Peace Treaty owing to the clauses dealing with the protection of minorities are likely to be overcome. The Supreme Council has accepted the suggested modifications.

The resumption of trading with the enemy and carrying on business with China, Siam, Persia, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa has been authorised.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

LONDON, December 18th.
The War Office states that, in the Caucasus, the Bolshheviks have compelled General Wrangel to retire to the defences of Tauris, on which an assault, on December 17th, was completely defeated.

The centre of the Don Army has been driven back west of Rostov.

The Reds are attacking the Volunteers with increasing vigour.

BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 18th.
The export of frozen meat has been prohibited until February 28th.

PERSIA.

LONDON, December 18th.
What is authoritatively described as a fine piece of work, which has now been concluded, has freed the Persian Province of Isfahan from the dangerous bands of mounted brigands that used to infest it, and resulted in the complete defeat, capture and execution of one of the most dangerous outlaws in Persia.

The affairs of the Province of Isfahan had become very serious owing to the hands of robbers joining forces.

The Government of Teheran sought aid from the Shiraz Governor-General, whereupon joint columns of the South Persian Rifles marched from Shiraz and Kerman respectively, a distance of 300 or 400 miles, and concentrated upon Isfahan.

The outlaws took up their quarters in a strong walled village, amply provisioned.

The Shiraz column, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Fraser, after forced marches, surrounded the stronghold and, helped by other Persian troops, stormed it, capturing the entire bands, who had terrorised the country for so lengthy a period.

NOTICES.

See
Page 7.

XMAS
AT
WHITEAWAYS
Toys! Toys! Toys!
ALL THE LATEST
DOLLS, BOOK GAMES, ETC.
PRESENTS FOR
YOUNG AND OLD.
CALL & INSPECT &
COMPARE PRICES.
Bring the Children
No one Pressed to Buy.
HIGH EXCHANGE
LOW PRICES.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
20, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

1st. 2387 or Tel. 83. 48, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.
THE PALACE MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
KOWLOON.
STUDEBAKER, CADDILLAC, BUICK, OVERLAND & HUDSON.
Best Cars for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Rates.
Expert Drivers. Moderate Prices.

A most pleasing and acceptable present for friends at home is a parcel of China Tea, either for Xmas, New Year, or any time. Messrs Yu Chong Tea Growers, Dealers, and Exporters can supply splendid Teas and send them Abroad for their Customers as to save them trouble.
YU CHONG,
55 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.



MUSTARD & CO.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE

THE STANDARD SAFE OF AMERICA.

Tel. No. 1186



WE WISH TO INVITE
YOUR ATTENTION TO
OUR SPECIALTY
DEPARTMENT.

We import and carry in stock a full line of these well-known
Lamps for all Purposes and of various styles. Some of these are
represented by the Cuts on this page.



THE JUNIOR POWER-LITE
GIVES A LIGHT LIKE THE SUN

Call and See

Our Machinery

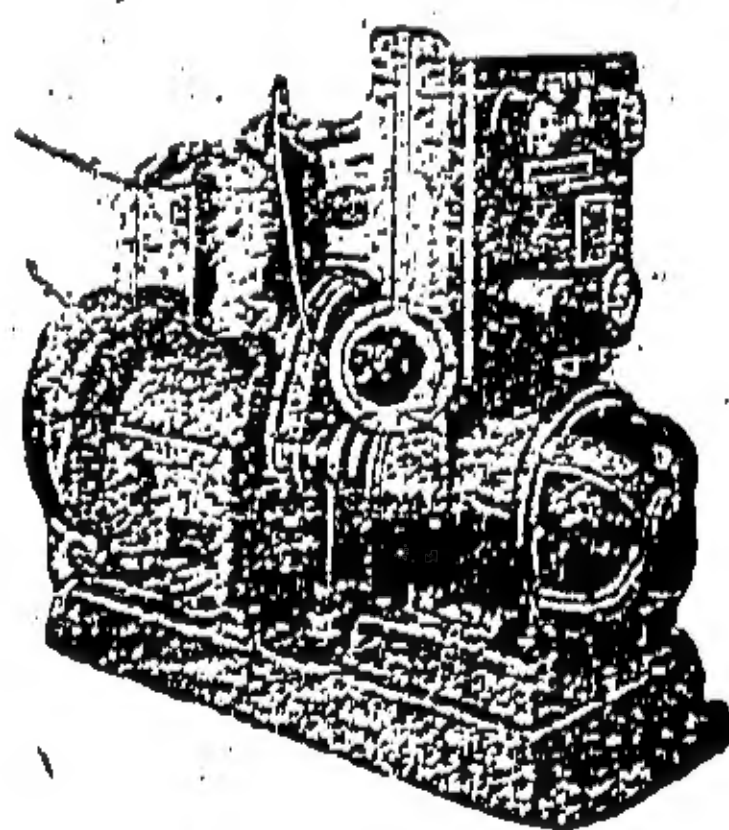
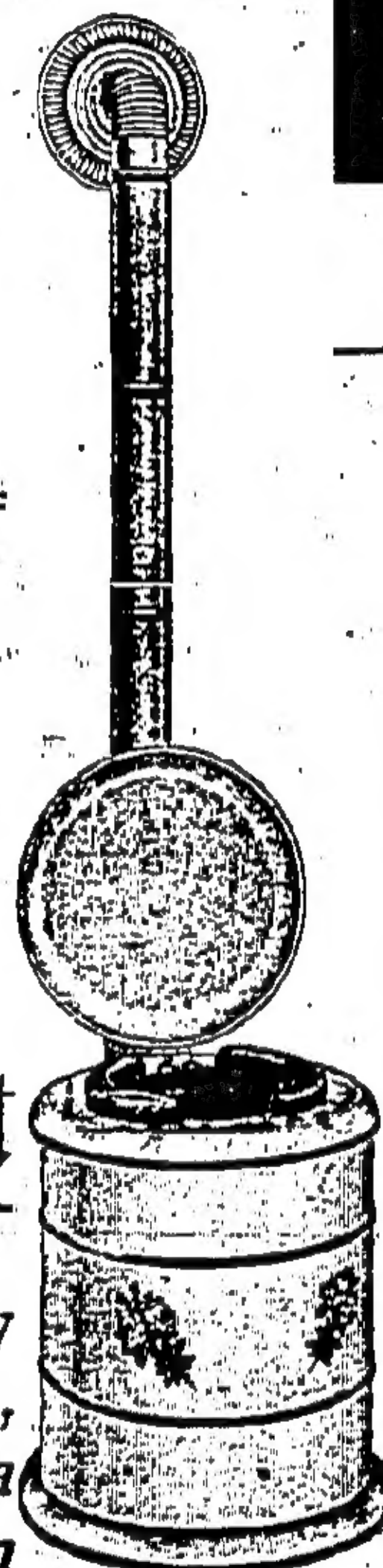
Department

We can supply you with any variety
of machine such as Lathes, Grinders,
Forges, Drills, Saws. We Carry a
Substantial Assortment in
Stock. We can supply you with Rice
Cleaning Machinery, Canning Mch'y,
Saw Mill Mch'y, Paper Machinery,
Match Making, Printing and
Sulphuric Acid Making Machinery,
we have a trained engineer who will
advise freely and give you the most
Economical Plant for your needs.

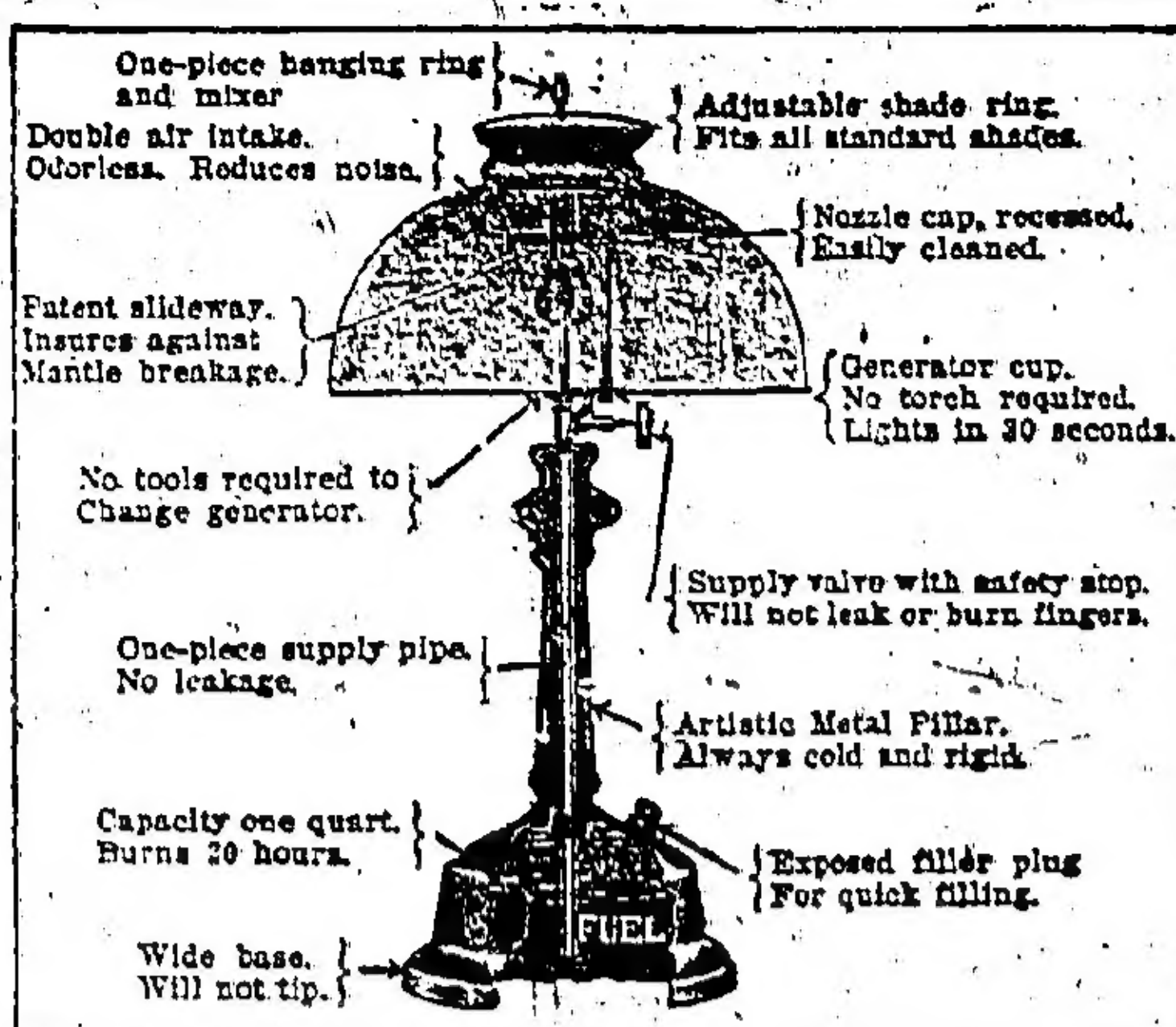
Our Engineering Department is
equipped to design any type of
Reinforced Concrete Structure.
We will give you an estimate of
the cost of erection. We have a special
staff of Expert Concrete Designing
Engineers for this purpose. We carry a
stock of Steel for Reinforcing, or of the
Round and Square Commercial Type;
Bars also Steel Plates, Nails, Wire and
Wire Cable. We are the sole agents for
Rylands Wire Cable London
Corham Engineering Co., S. F.
Berger and Carter, Machinery,
S.F., Vulcan Steel Prod, N.Y.,
Powers, London. Innis & Co.,
Glidden Paint Co., The Nation-
al Roofing Co., and many others.



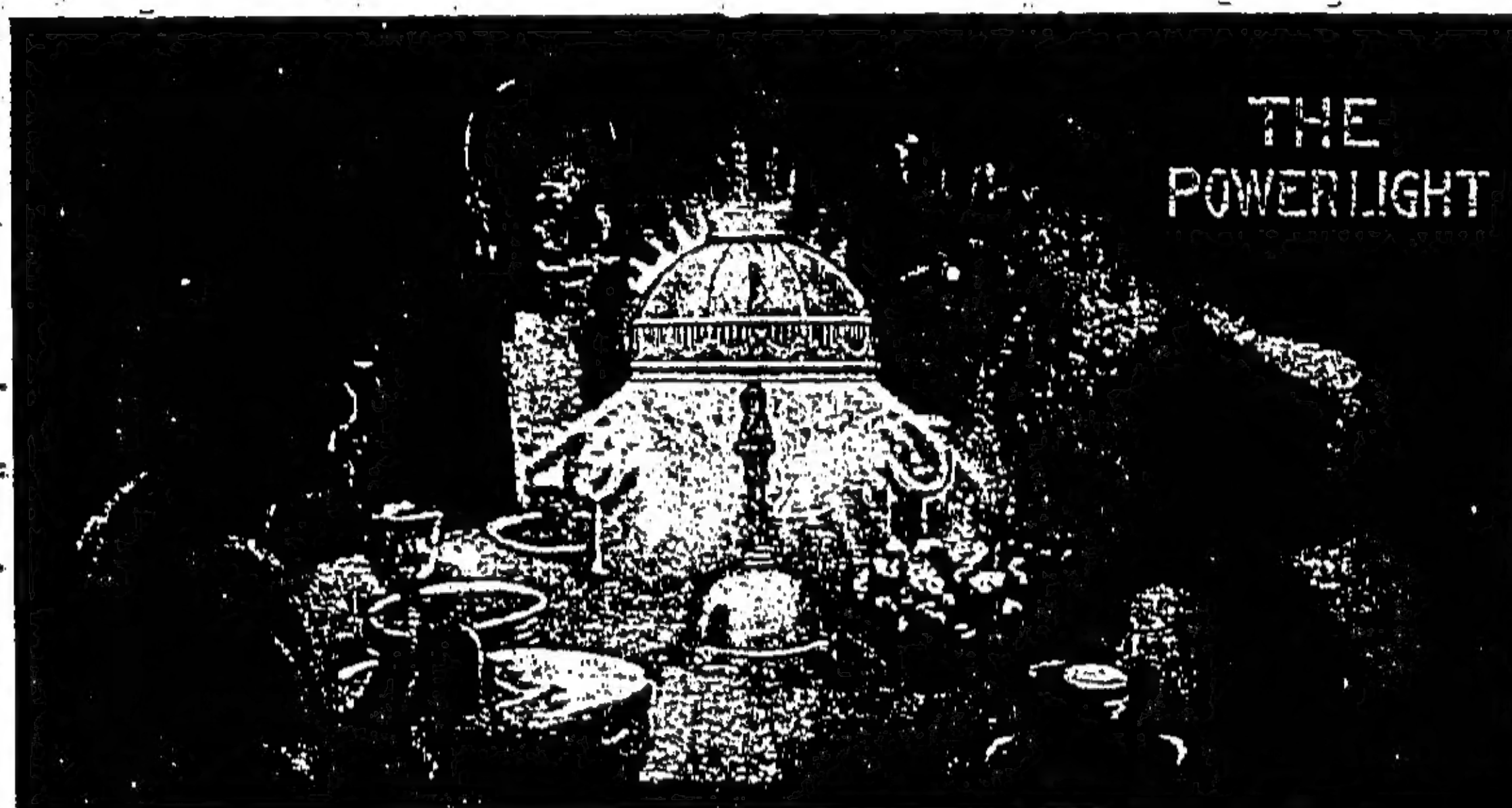
A POWER-LITE
LANTERN
335 Candle power
RAIN AND
STORM PROOF
LIGHTS WITH
A MATCH.



This shows a cut of our
Electric Light Plant we
carry these in stock also
Marine Motors.



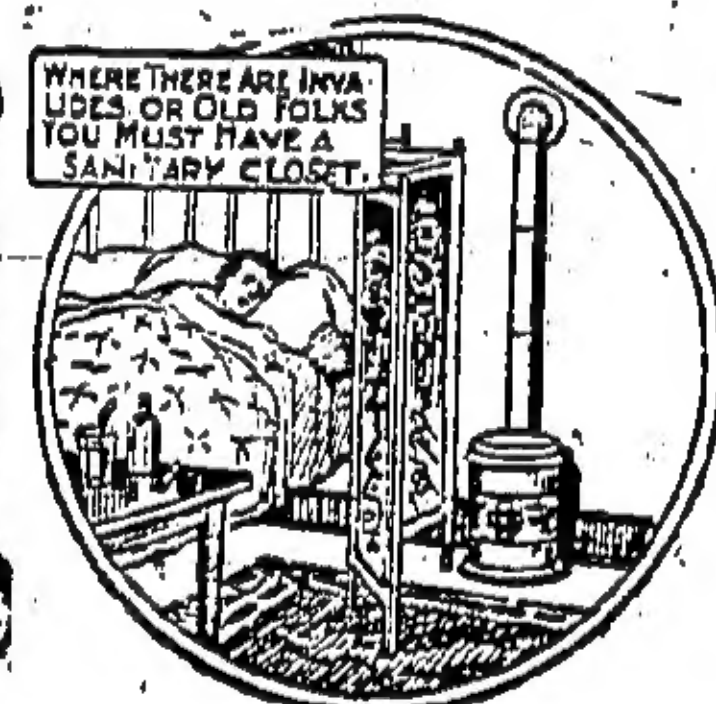
POWER-LITE LAMPS.
IT MAKES ITS OWN GAS
from
KEROSENE OR GASOLINE



Makes the Home "Homelike" and Bright

THE CUT
BELOW AND

On the left shows our
"GERM-PROOF
SANITARYCLOSET"
this is the safest and
most modern thing
known where no
Sewer Connections
exist. Send for circular

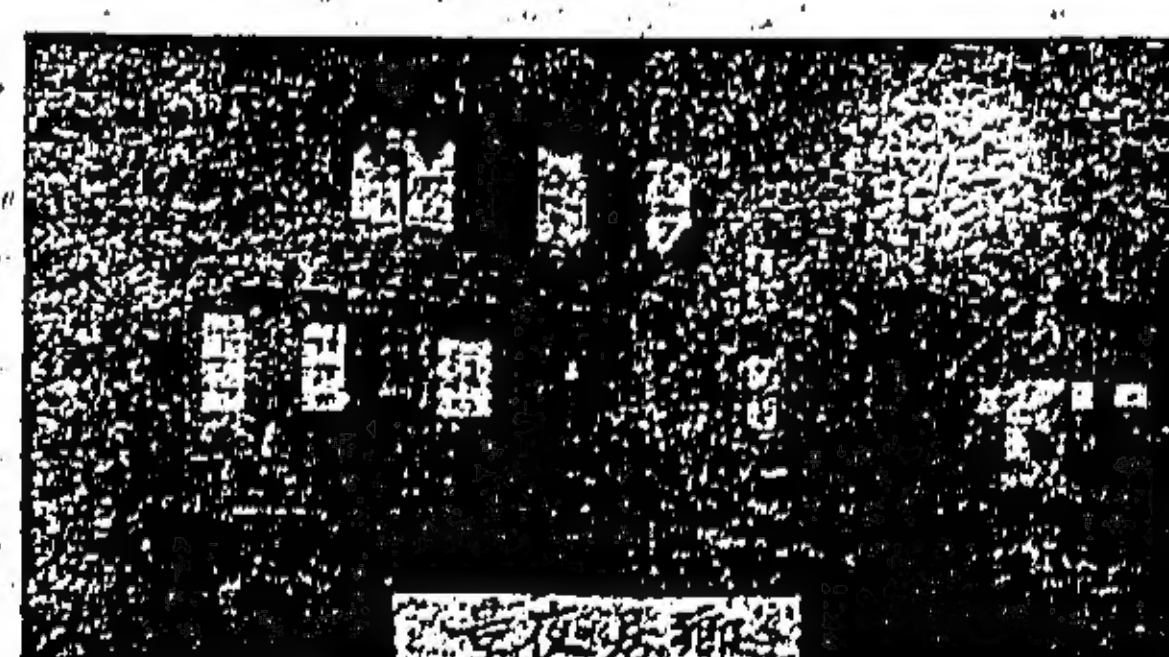


A 60 Light
plant
for Stores
Theatres
House boats
or
Warehouses
and
Homes

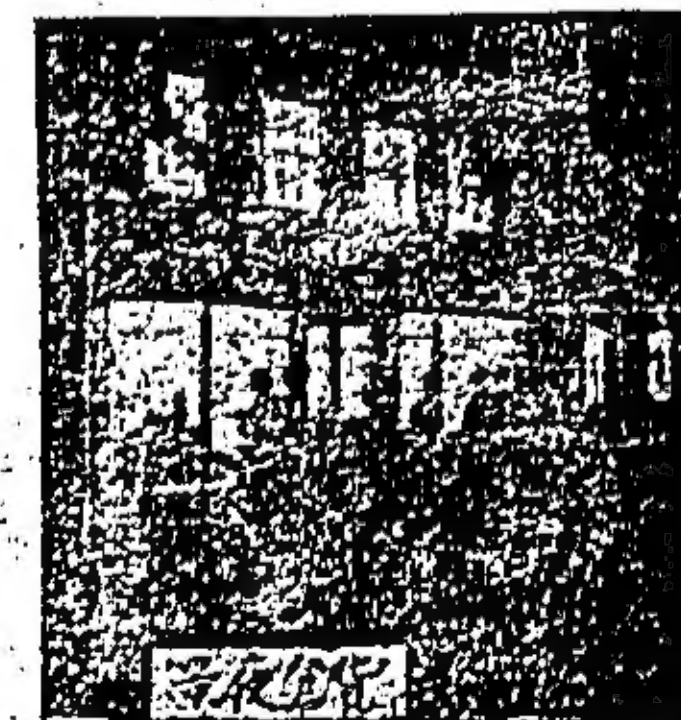


Hogg Karanjia & Co.,
Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS

WE CARRY A LARGE
ASSORTMENT IN STOCK
OF THE MOST USED GOODS
IF YOU OR YOUR
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER
ARE GOING TO FIT UP YOUR
HOUSE GET OUR
ESTIMATE FIRST
AND SAVE MONEY.



Our Electric Light Plants make Night Like Day.
A Child can Operate Them



HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.

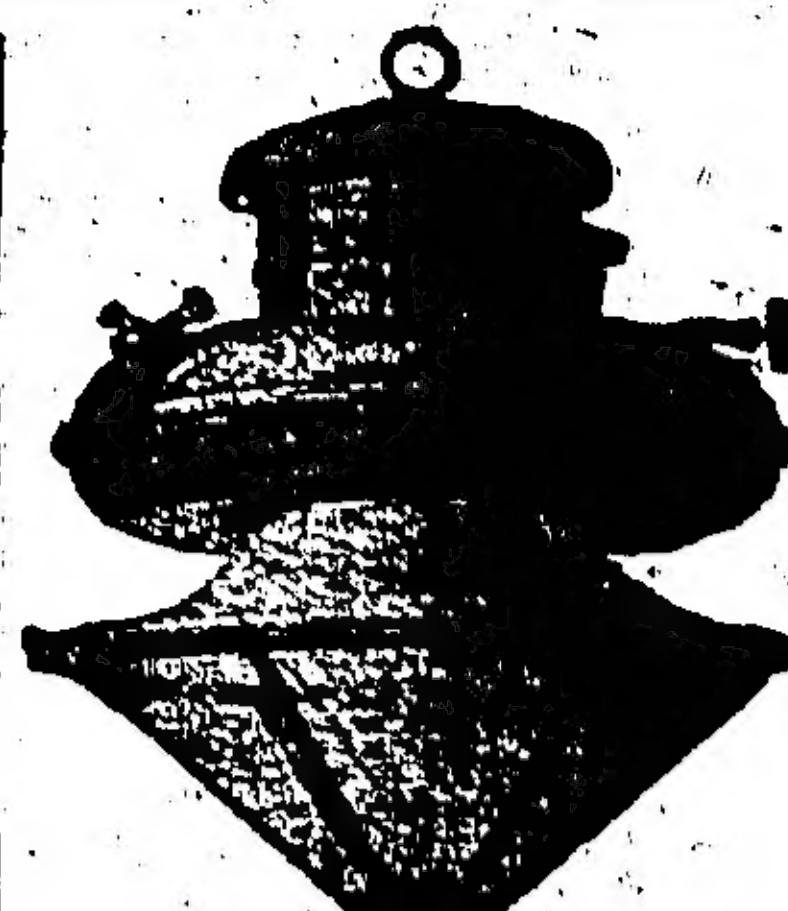
HONGKONG.

CANTON.

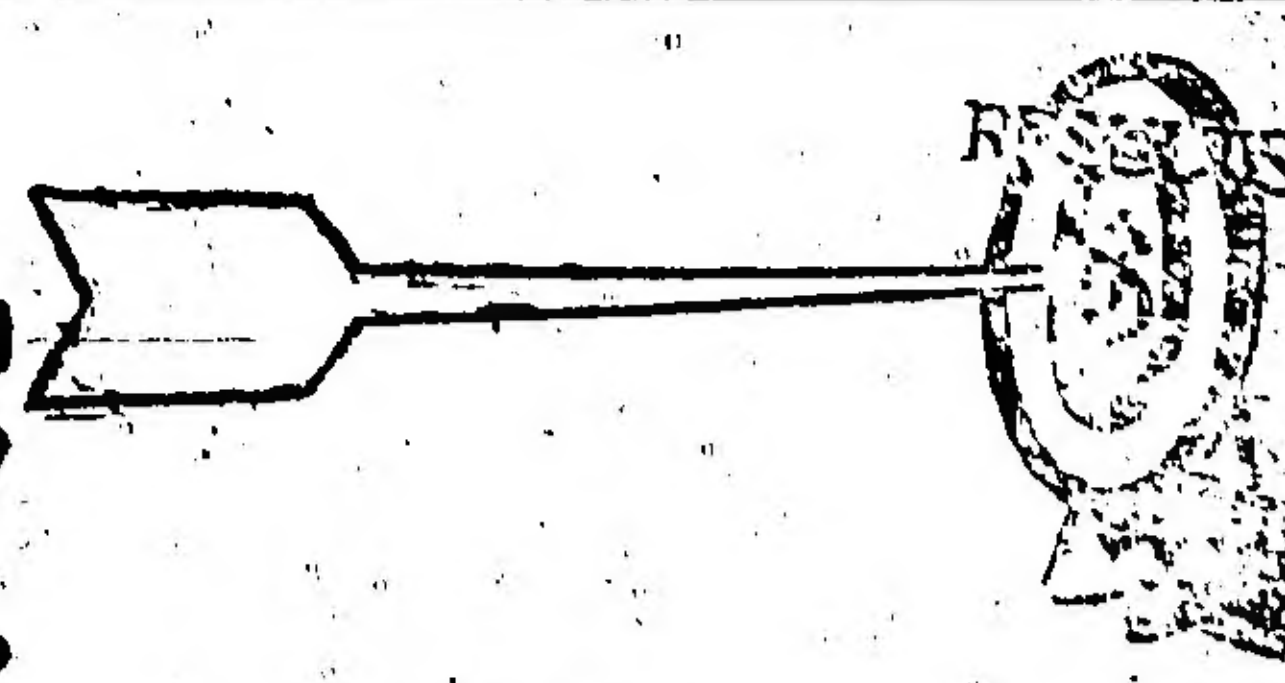
1-A, CHARTER ROAD

SHAMEEN.

TELEPHONE 2354.



A Powerful Arc-Light
600 Candle Power for
HALLS-STORES-FACTORIES
CONTRACT WORK-PICTURE
SHOWS-STREET LIGHTING
HOUSE BOATS-
BOAT LANDINGS

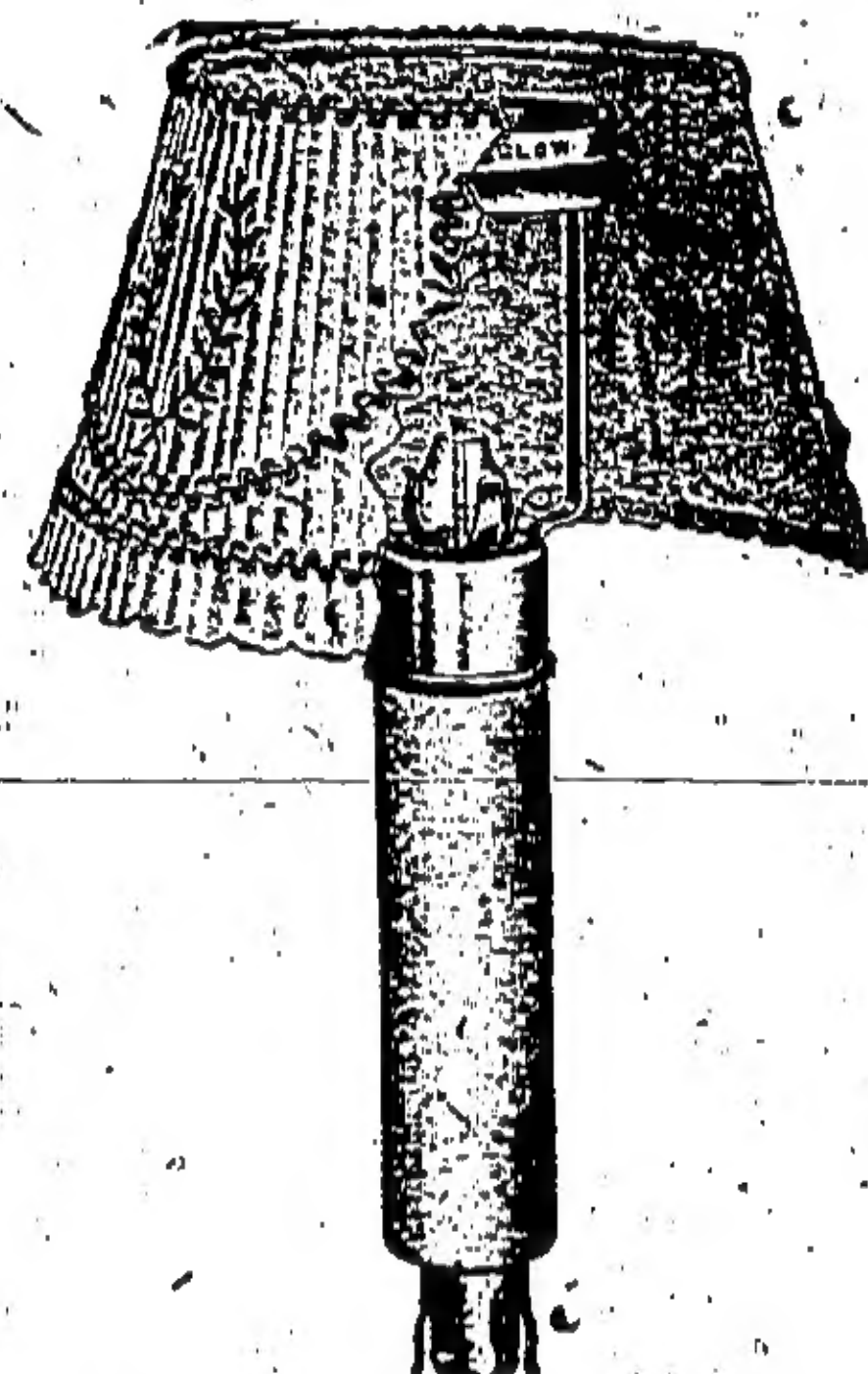


INVALUABLE
for
Bathroom
Bedroom
Stairway
Hall
Indispensible
for
Sick Chamber
Nursery
Hospital
Night
Lamps
Closet

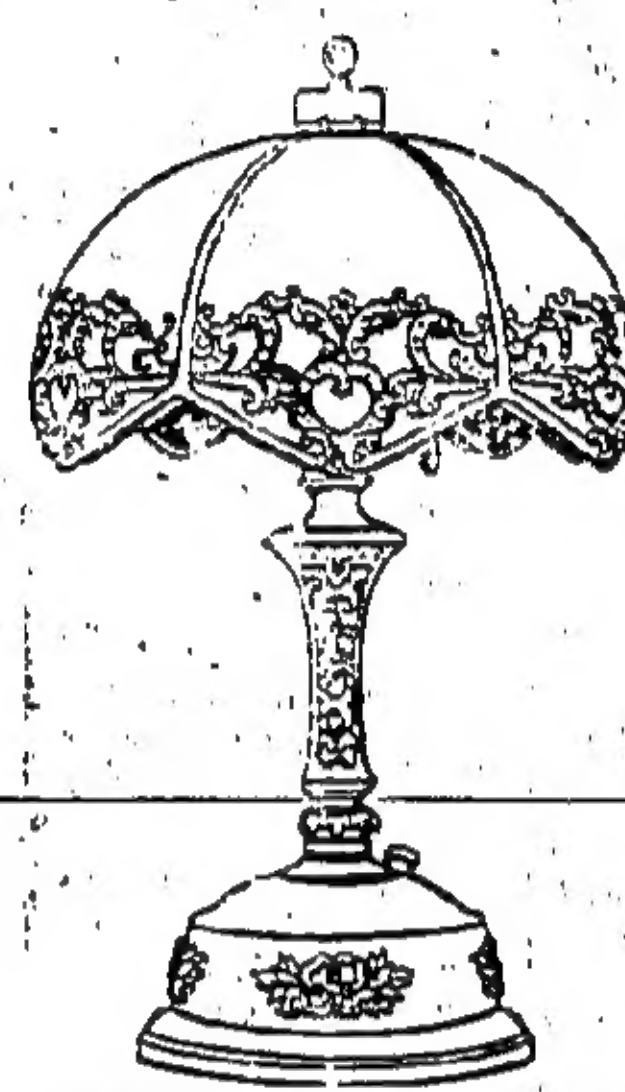


ORDER
NOW
CALL UP
2354

An Artistic Combination Wall-
Bracket, Hand or Table Lamp-
Solid Brass Satin Finish.



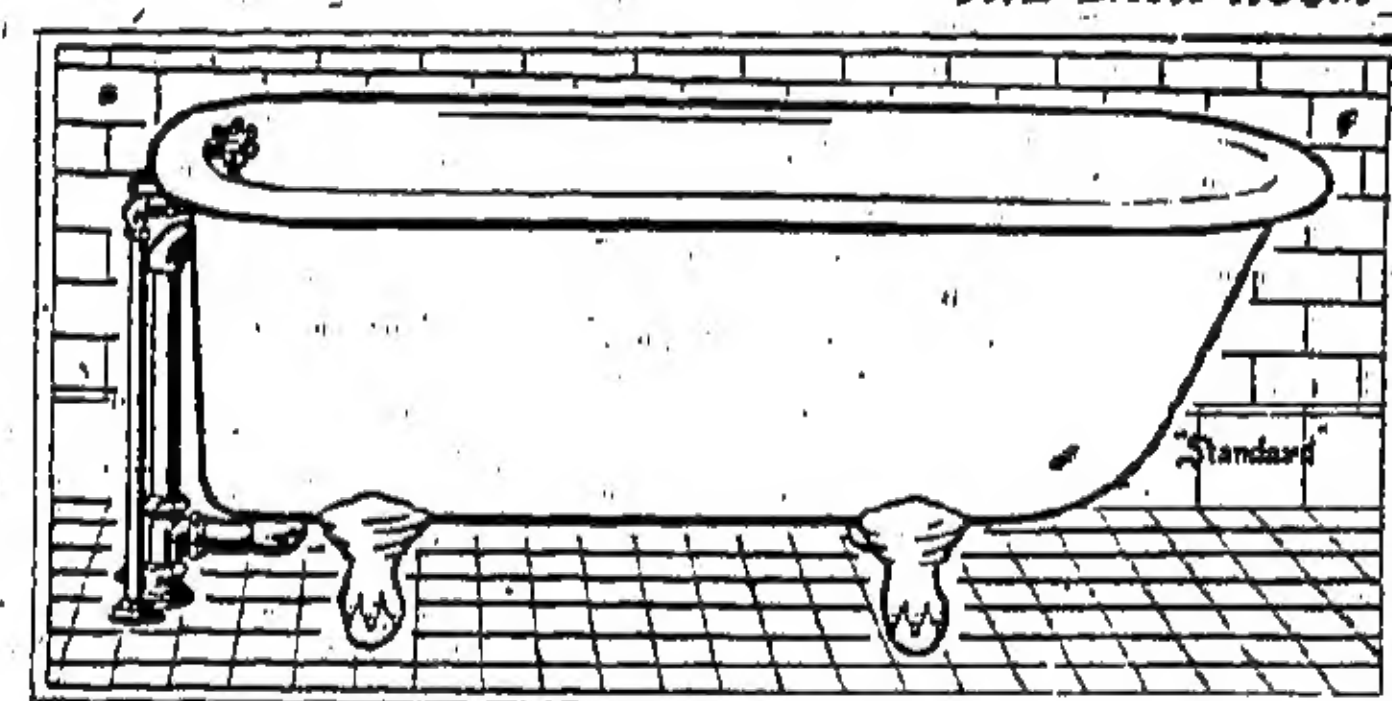
"POWER-LITE"
"Imitation Candle,"
Fits any Candle Stick
Burns 15 Hours no
Dripping. A practical
Ornamental Light.



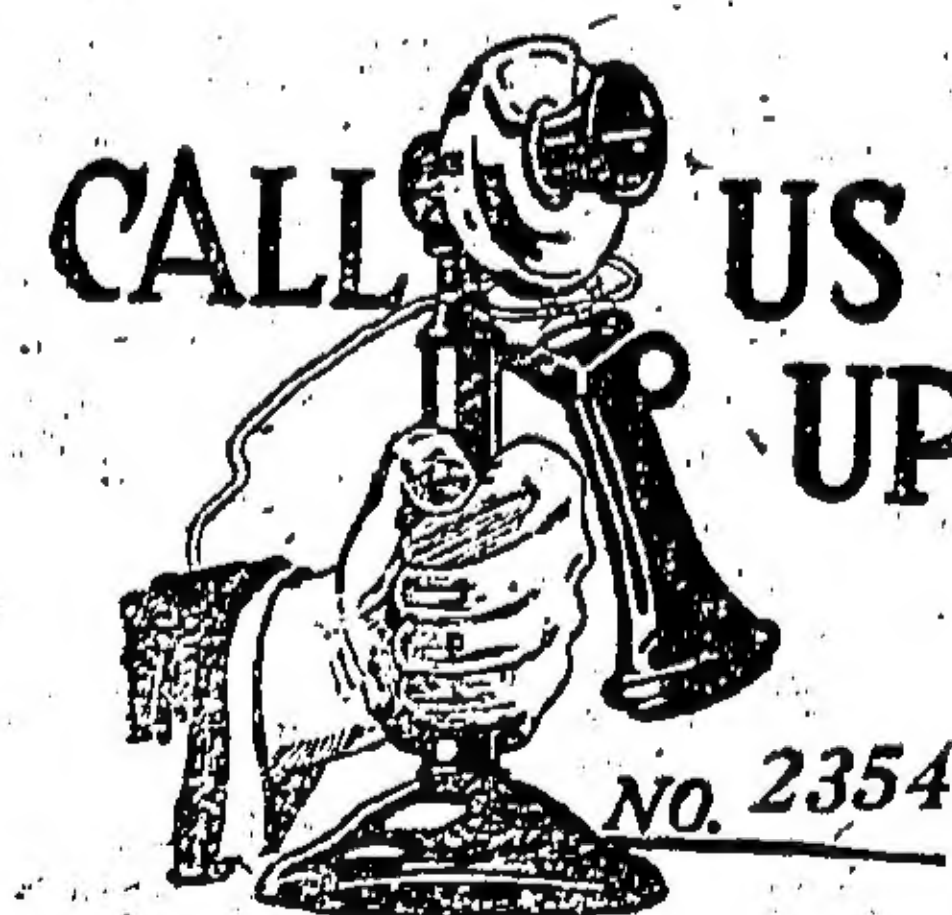
THE SENIOR POWER LITE
NO-WICK, NO-SOOT
NO-ODOR Showing
Hexagon art shade



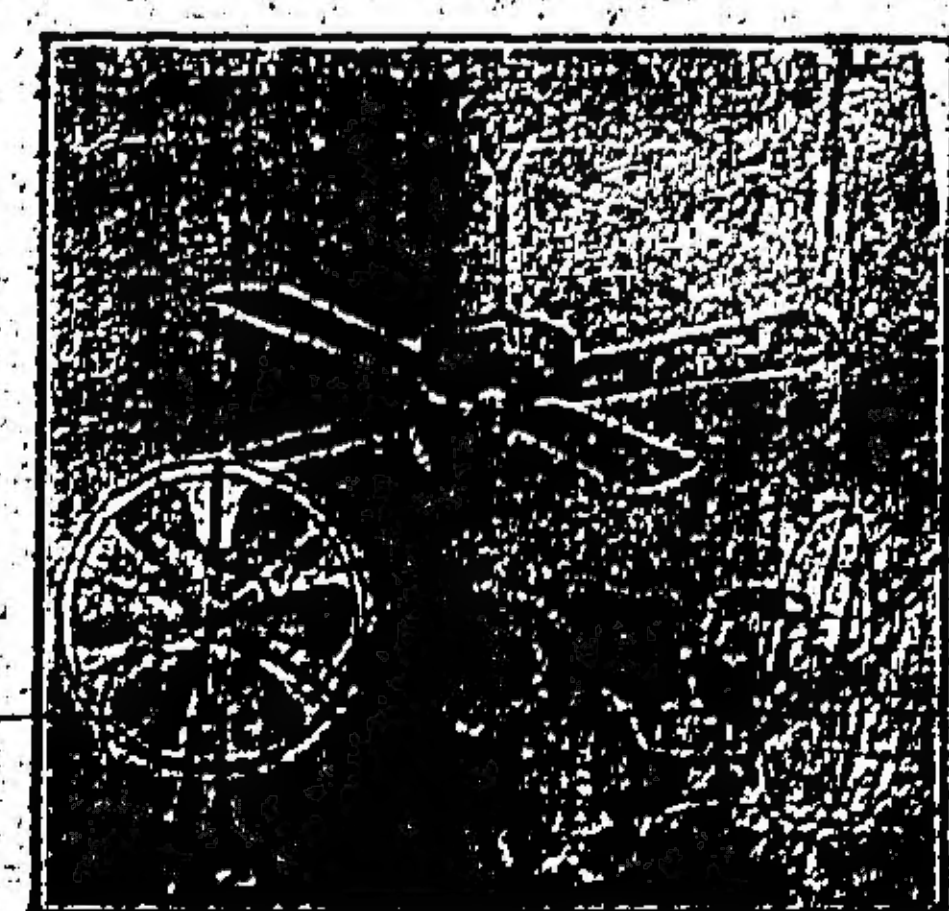
A COMFY CORNER OF
THE BATH ROOM



A TYPICAL STANDARD BATH



We are al-
ways ready
to serve you.
And we as-
sure our
clients that
it is no
trouble to us
to discuss
business
quote prices
or give es-
timates.



When the summer comes again
don't forget we carry always
a Large stock of Fans.

NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to Hongkong and China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

Tycos

Epoch Making Instruments

These instruments have made history. They have aided the world to progress.

In the laboratories of the Tycos factories the master minds of applied science have wrought into accurate, unfailing forms representing delicate mechanisms, which have advanced the world's great industries, brought safety to ocean travel, safeguarded the health of man, and brought about a thousand other outward steps in every walk of life.

In the manufacture of Tycos instruments, which are made for every purpose, viz.: Temperature Indicating, Recording, Controlling, etc., all requirements for service purposes will be found fully provided for and met.

Tycos instruments have been approved by the leading Governments of the world.

Our line of manufacture includes:

Household Thermometers, Industrial Thermometers, Pyrometers, Temperature and Time Recording, Hygrometers, Barometers, Aneroid Barometers, Air Meters, Sphygmomanometers, and many other instruments.

Taylor Instrument Companies

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose.

"FRENZIED FINANCE."

With silver at 75½d. per ounce, an English shilling is worth just upon 1s. 1½d. It has long been a criminal offence to sell a sovereign for several shillings over the nominal twenty, and now it will be equally criminal to sell a shilling for thirteen pence. Before the war a shilling used to be worth, as metal, about sixpence—perhaps less. It was not legal to tender more than £5 in silver. Now the question of legality would never arise because nobody would think of tendering it. Paper drove out gold, and now it has driven out silver. If the issues go on increasing instead of being restricted, they will drive out copper, and we shall awake one fine morning to find England a purely Bolshevik country. The London Chamber of Commerce proposes an issue of nickel. Perhaps, compared with advocating the destruction of paper, this should be called constructive criticism, but it is only erecting a frail barrier. If paper went on increasing, as there is every sign of it doing, the copper would disappear, and then it would be the turn of nickel. It seems very near lunacy. There is one point which needs to be carefully noted. The suggestion is made that a cheaper substitute should be employed for silver in the Indian currency. This is the most dishonest proposal that has ever been made in cold blood. It means that a raid on the Indian currency is contemplated. It would be exactly the same thing the Japanese did with the Shantung currency when they used to import it into Osaka by the shipload, but in India it would be done on a far more gigantic scale and under cover of a pretended legality. There is some danger of this happening, as the Finance Member of the Government of India spoke, earlier in the present year, of the demand for silver as though it were a sort of criminal lunacy which could not be endured. Financial integrity has been so seriously undermined by the war that things are proposed now that would not have been dreamt of before.

The best construction that can be put on the London Chamber of Commerce proposals is that they are an attempt to frighten the silver market into reasonableness. It may well be supposed that British credit is not yet down quite so low that the shilling cannot be maintained on the market if the market were an open and competitive one. Those who can control the market, or part of the market, are now making the pace, however. They know that whatever the credit of Britain and other countries may be in actual fact they have issued far more notes than they can possibly find metal equivalents for, and by forcing up the price they drive silver currency out and get the market into their own hands. It is not very long ago that the Government of India, in satisfying the insatiable demand for real money which exists in that practical country, bought from the American Government a huge accumulation of silver dollars for conversion into rupees. Those rupees are worth to-day a very much larger number of dollars than they originally cost. And yet it is proposed to compel the Indian to take nickel or other money-substitute instead of silver. The dishonesty of such a scheme lies, of course, in its being a barefaced attempt to get hold of a lot of metal without giving good value in exchange, as was done in Shantung. So far as a country's own currency is concerned, it can do what it likes with it. If it cares to depreciate it by half, it will receive double the price for its manufactures and will have to pay twice as much for its imports. Wages and prices in the country itself would adjust themselves—a rather painful but perfectly natural process. Every country is suffering infinite inconveniences at present through the difficulties arising out of this adjustment. These, however, are not the only considerations. British statesmen are confronted with a debt such as has never before been seen in the world's history. The greater part of it is domestic, and the idea, no doubt, is attractive, that if the currency is debased, and thereby depreciated by half, this will halve the amount of interest to be paid and of principle to be repaid. It may be said that no statesman would deliberately consider a proposition so dubious, but the only reply to this is that in that case they are becoming dishonest by invidiousness. Indeed, a good case might be made out for the plan being perfectly honest. Gentlemen of unimpeachable integrity discuss the theory of a levy on capital, and the depreciation of the currency by way of making it easy to pay off the national debt is a levy on capital of the most impartial sort. But the foreign debts are another matter. Britain is in the peculiar position of owing a great deal of money to America and of having as much owing to her by her Allies and dependents. Now, the money lent is lent in sterling, and to depreciate the currency only means forcing debitors a large part of their dues. But the money borrowed is borrowed in the creditor's currency—in this case mostly that of America. Depreciation of the domestic currency does not make this any the easier to pay, as the amount due rises automatically. The immediate reply to the bare proposal that Britain should debauch silver as well

as gold was a quotation of \$3.99½ to the pound sterling—which compares badly with the pre-war rate in the neighbourhood of five dollars, but which does not represent the actual depreciation, since the dollar has depreciated as well.

The enormous sums for which the British Government is liable in the way of wages—including the whole of the railways—is an additional temptation to inflate the currency, and, indeed, it seems at times like a race between the workers and the Government—the employees getting continual rises in pay, and the Government straightway getting even with them by inflating the currency. This, of course, only leads to bitterness of feeling and unrest. But from the point of view of pure finance the foreign debts and credits of Britain are the chief consideration in the present financial problem. Britain backed the bills of all her Allies and is in process of losing a great part of her money owing to her own manipulations of her currency. The domestic debt, on the other hand, is so huge that it is doubtful whether it can be paid except through inflation. The only remedy would seem to be a measure of repudiation. It is an ugly word, but may be decently camouflaged both in name and method. A levy on capital—including, of course, the war bonds, is a partial repudiation. Or rather than make the present to foreign debtors involved in depreciating the currency, it would be better to write down the amounts of domestic bonds. Up to the present, the chief resource has been the gradual dismissal of useless employees, and this has fallen chiefly on the girls! There are still herds of men who, as Mr. Chamberlain said recently, only cost some £22,000,000, and there are all sorts of heavy expenses which it is almost impossible to avoid. Mr. Chamberlain has asked for confidence and acceptance of any measures, however drastic, but that was nearly three weeks ago, and all we have heard of in the interim is the continued and accelerated rise in prices, and of a body like the London Chamber of Commerce, which might be expected to represent the quintessence of sound finance, proposing to throw such a long rope that the currency could be depreciated to about a tenth of its present reduced value before a half would be called by the disappearance of the last metallic issue! As if to support this policy we have a telegram of the new Eastern Service saying that the German factories are receiving innumerable orders from foreign countries on account of the depreciated value of the mark, which enables them to manufacture cheaper than their competitors. When Britain brings in her nickel coinage she will be able to depreciate her currency as low as that of the Germans, and so recover her trade—always presuming, that is, that the working man will be content to continue his labours on wages which buy less and less every month. There may be just one grain of truth in the presentation of the facts. The German workman knows that his country was defeated and that he must look forward to hard days for a long time to come. The British workman, having won a victory, is less inclined to believe that there is not an abundance of the world's goods for him if only he succeeds in getting it. And the fact of the matter is that, though the German factories may be hard at work there is so much to do before the world gets well stocked again that German competition will not really be felt for a long time to come. Productive workers co-operate rather than compete to-day. But British finance needs the curb badly at present and is not yet getting it.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world to-day because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds quickly and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE

Sole Manufacturers: A. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

FEVER, CRUP, AGUE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

The only Painkiller in the world.

Relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE

Sole Manufacturers: A. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poison which causes all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but who have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Storekeepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

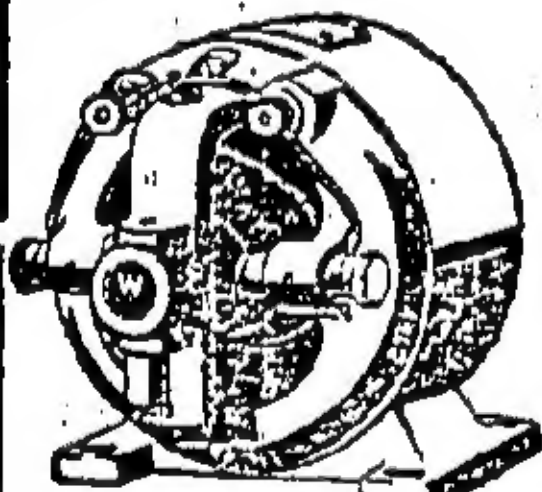
GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

HONGKONG, St. George's Building.
CANTON, Shameen.

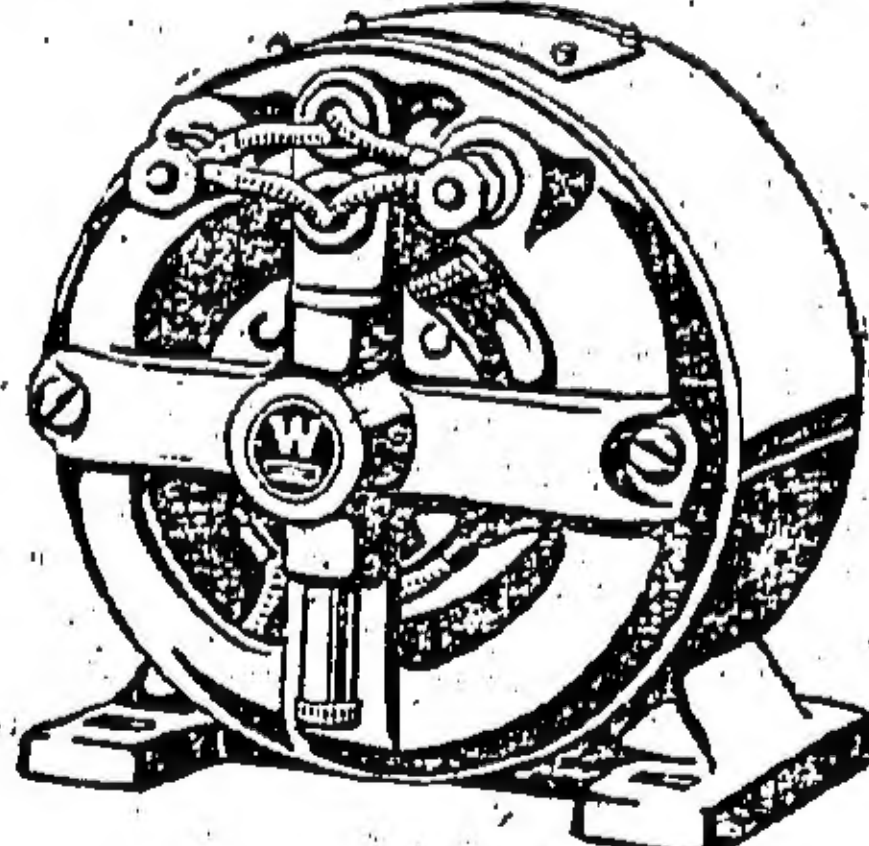
Tel. 114.
Tel. 1165.

REPRESENTATIVES IN
SOUTH CHINA
FOR

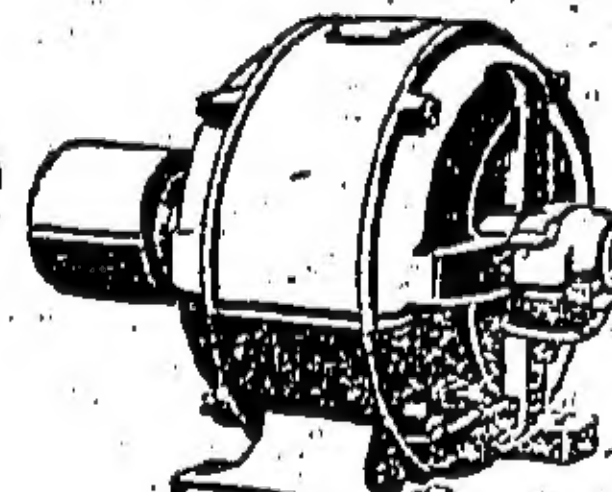
Westinghouse



D.C. GENERAL UTILITY
MOTOR
TYPE C.D.



SINGLE PHASE
A.C. GENERAL UTILITY MOTOR
TYPE C.A.



3 PHASE
A.C. GENERAL UTILITY MOTOR
TYPE C.S.A.

These General Utility Motors can be used to drive many small machines such as Sign Flashers, Small Printing Presses, Blowers, Etc. Made in sizes ranging from 1/20 to 1 H.P.



THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

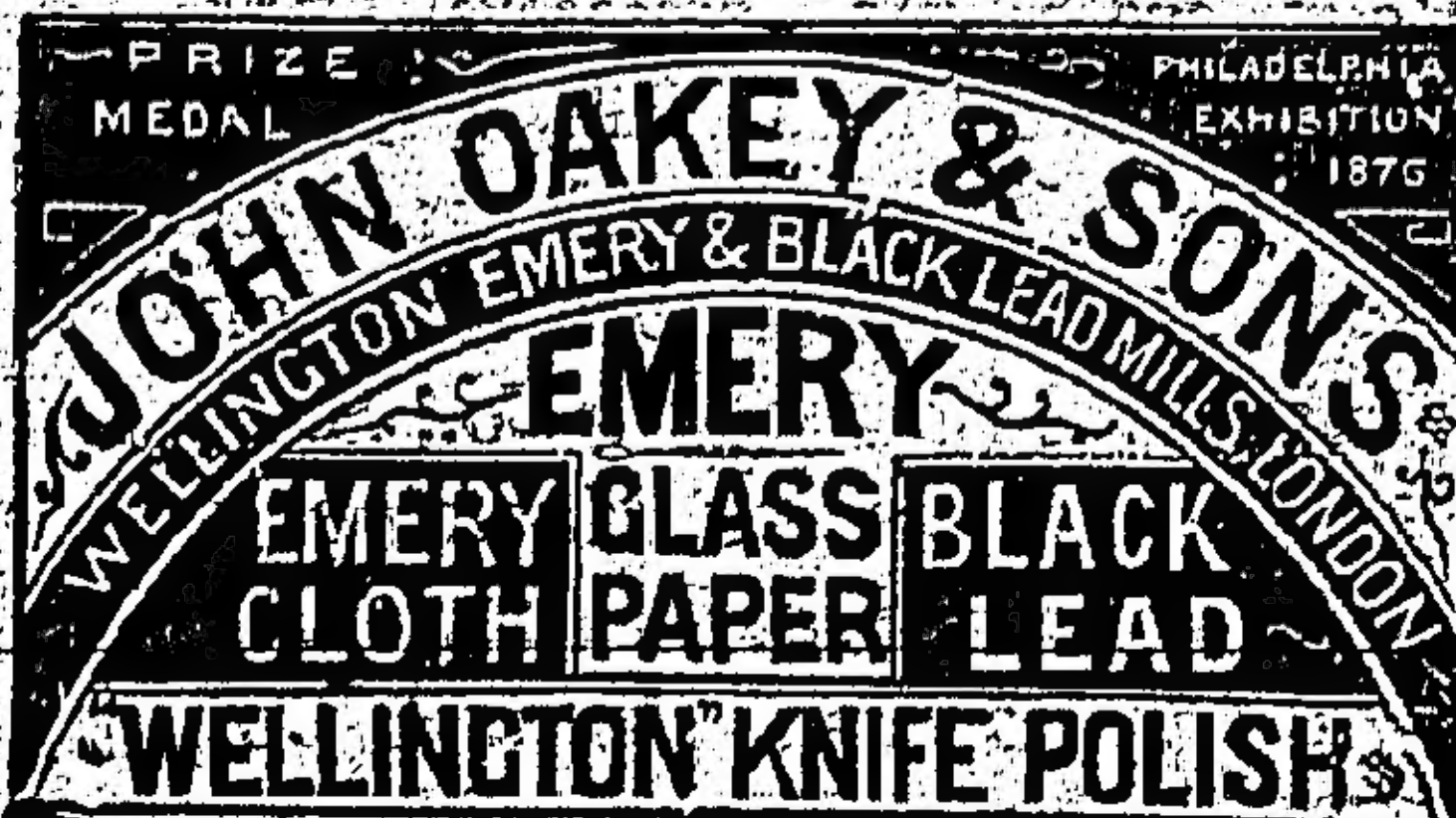
PLEASANT TO TAKE.
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

Prepared only by
J.C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.



JOHN OAKLEY & SONS, LIMITED, "Wellington Mills" London.

